

# THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.

NO. 37.

## THE CUBAN REVOLT.

The News Received at Tampa Arouses Intense Enthusiasm.

### REVOLUTIONISTS IMPRISONED.

The Rising Precipitated by the Arrival of Marti and Gomez. Flight at Matanzas. Patriot Forces Moving on Interior Towns. Cuban at Tampa. A Child Orator.

The first announcement of the breaking out of the revolution in Cuba was conveyed to Tampa in the following telegram from New York on Tuesday evening:

"The revolution broke out on Sunday. The whole island is in arms. The Herald says that General Marti and General Gomez have landed from Mexico."

(Signed.) QUESADA."

This telegram was read in all the cigar factories here in Tampa, and with a wild shout the Cubans went into the streets, fired with the greatest enthusiasm.

Tuesday night the steamer from Havana brought a second supplement of La Lucha, which said that the revolution broke out Sunday soon after the arrival of Marti and Gomez from Mexico, and that one of the government's army officers was seriously wounded in a fight at Matanzas. The supplement further stated that Julius Sanguly, a general in the former struggle for Cuban independence, and Joseph Agnerio and Ramon Perez Trujillo, prominent Cuban revolutionary leaders, had been arrested and cast into Fortress Cabano.

Six different revolutionary forces have been organized in as many different localities, all fully armed, equipped and mounted, and they are moving on the towns lying in the interior district. Some of them have been captured.

It now appears that after the characters of the steam yacht Lagonda and Amadis, together with the German tramp steamer Barcooa, had given bond at Fernandina that they would not land their cargoes of arms and munitions of war at any revolutionary point, they sailed for Vera Cruz, in Mexico, in order to avert suspicion and escape possible arrest. At Vera Cruz they secured papers from a Mexican port which relieved them from the obligations of their bonds given in the United States. These men were none other than Marti and Gomez, and from some port in Mexico, about a week ago they sailed for Cuba and landed there last Sunday morning. The uprising at Matanzas and other points on the island was precipitated directly by their arrival.

After the men had gone on the streets here in Tampa, Cuba, edited by Rivero, at once put out a supplement. A meeting was called in West Tampa, and thousands of people gathered at Ybor City where patriotic speeches were made by E. Figueroa, Rivero Rivero and others.

Martin Herrero was loudly called for but was absent. Figueroa said that Herrero was not there but that his little daughter was—and she mounted the improvised platform amid the wildest shouts of the multitude.

For more than fifteen minutes the charming child of ten summers, with a heart as pure as the driven snow, but whose every thought and impulse are filled with the deepest patriotic emotions for the beautiful Isle, poured forth a volume of impassioned eloquence that sent a thrill of joy through the soul of every man present, whether he was a Cuban, Spaniard or an American.

Later: On Wednesday Secretary Gresham received a cablegram from Consul-General Williams at Havana, saying that during the continuance of the rebellion near Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas, which began February 24, the governor-general has issued a proclamation declaring those provinces in a state of war, the civil authorities continuing in the exercise of their functions and offering full pardon to all insurgents who submit to legal authority within eight days, and that as a result of this action the island is tranquil, and that all recognized political factions have given support to the government.

### Perils of the Gulf Escaped.

The Mexican warship La Libertad, which sailed from Vera Cruz for New Orleans February 9th and had been given up for lost, has turned up safely anchored twenty miles below "the passes." The voyage usually requires three days. For fourteen days La Libertad was the sport of the waves, and on the 23rd inst., having previously lost her sails, her coal gave out. Throwing out her anchors, two officers and four men were dispatched landward in an open boat. After a day and night's hard work they made southwest pass light-house, and after resting proceeded to New Orleans. On learning the situation of La Libertad the Mexican consul immediately sent a cargo of coal to her relief.

### FIRE IN THE MINE.

Two Negro Convicts and Twenty-Three Mules Suffocated.

The timbers of an engine room at the head of one of the big slopes in Pratt Mines, Jefferson county, Ala., were set afire by some means unknown. Although it was Sunday morning, about 2:15 o'clock, there were twenty-four convicts and twenty-three mules in the slope. Two of the convicts attempted to run out through the dense mass of smoke gathered in the slope and were suffocated. The others were saved by huddling together in an air chamber. The mules were all suffocated. The fire was attacked by every means at hand and by heroic effort it was soon extinguished.

## PAYING OUT SILVER.

THE DRAIN ON THE GOLD RESERVE STOPPED AT LAST.

Secretary Carlisle Has Prevailed Upon Cleveland to Pay Out Silver Dollars to the Men Who Have Been Draining the Reserve of Gold for Export.

The News Bureau, Sun Building. Washington, D. C., Feb. —, 1895. Special to the News.

The treasury department yesterday astonished the country and signally demonstrated its convictions that no financial legislation could be expected from the present congress, by abandoning its policy of exchanging gold for greenbacks and treasury notes at the demand of their holders, and exercising its right to redeem them in silver at its discretion. It is learned from reliable authority that Secretary Carlisle has for some time past been in favor of the adoption of such a policy and has urged upon the President the necessity, as well as the advantage of it, but to no purpose until the exporters of gold last Saturday announced their intention to make heavier drains upon the reserve during the present week than ever before, and to continue the process indefinitely. This means its utter depletion and its replenishment by an additional issue of bonds only to be again depleted by the same process, a proceeding already distasteful to the administration, and thoroughly repugnant to the wishes of a vast majority of the people. Coupled with the announcement of the exporters was the apparent authentic rumor that the banks and trust companies would decline to subscribe for another bond issue except on terms formulated by themselves.

Confronted at last by such conditions, Secretary Carlisle finally prevailed on the president to abandon temporarily at least, all theories and utilize the unequivocal right conferred by positive enactment, to pay the public creditor in gold or silver coin as the government might desire. Mr. Cleveland finally yielded to Mr. Carlisle's urgent entreaties, but with great reluctance and only because immediate relief by new legislation seems hopeless, while the policy of paying all obligations in gold has only served to aggravate, instead of ameliorate the embarrassments of the treasury.

The sub-treasury officials at New York were at once secretly, but positively instructed to pay all public obligations, gold certificates only excepted, in silver coin until otherwise ordered, and the solicitor of the treasury was sent on that his counsel might be available if desired by the sub-treasurer. All of Sunday was devoted to the removal of silver coin from the vaults to the counting room. When the treasury opened yesterday morning the tellers were flanked by great quantities of coin and were ready for business.

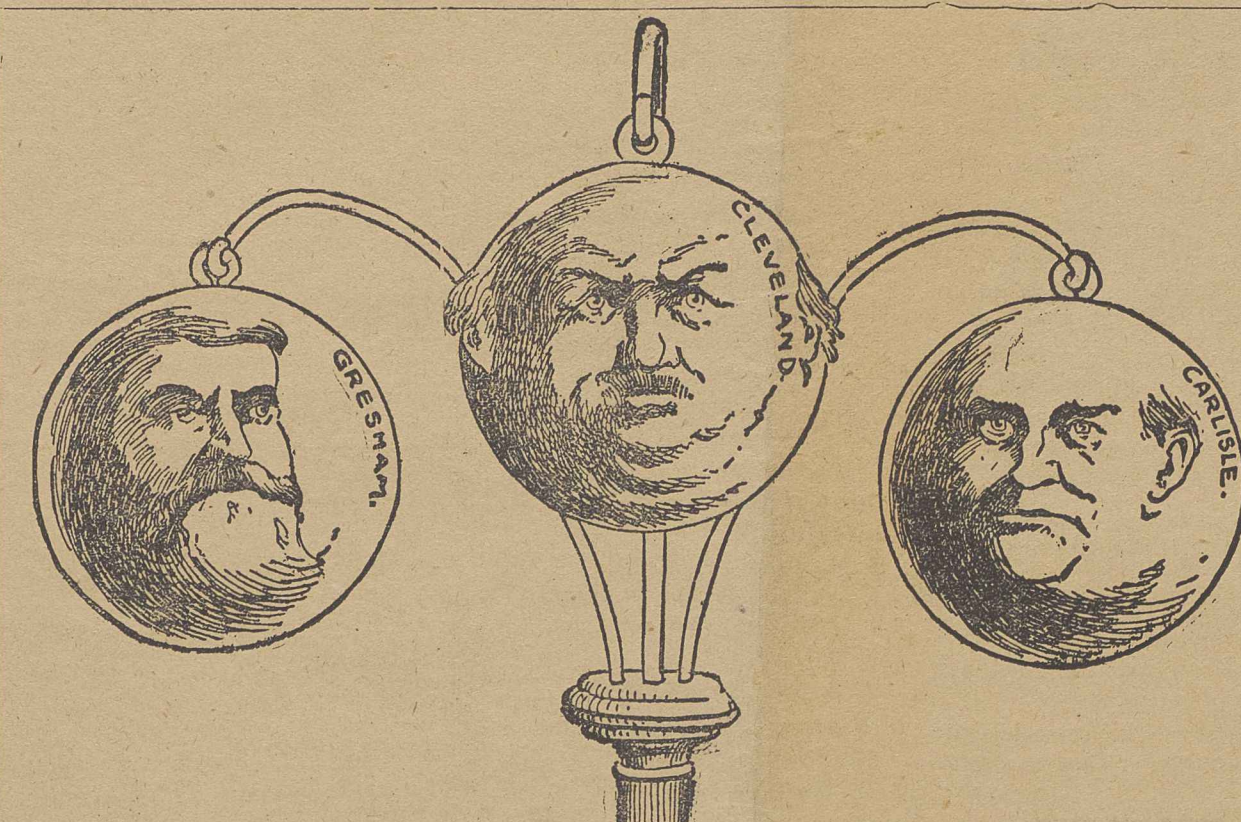
Precisely at 10 o'clock, a representative of Heidelberg, Kolheimer & Co. presented himself at the paying tellers' windows with treasury certificates issued under the act of 1890, to the amount of \$1,000,000 together with \$155,000 in greenbacks and demanded gold for them. He was politely informed the treasury department would pay for them in silver dollars, and then bag after bag was passed out of the window before the astonished individual had time to utter a word. When he found his voice he began to protest with all his might, demanding either gold or the return of his certificates. The teller in obedience to his instructions refused either, but told his customer to remove his silver coin as soon as possible and to go to the sub-treasurer with any complaints he had to make.

A member of the firm of Lazard Freres stood behind the Heidelberg Kolheimer exporter during the colloquy. He fled with blanched face and trembling limbs to spread the news that the government was redeeming its obligations in silver. As a result a great crowd almost immediately gathered before the sub-treasury building, where a deputation of bankers, with Ahasuerus Heidelberg at their head waited on the sub-treasurer and indignantly demanded to know why the government had repudiated its promises to pay in gold. The solicitor asked whether any gold certificates had been presented for redemption to which the reply was made that all government certificates called for gold. The solicitor demanded authority for the statement, but it is needless to say that none was given.

He then reminded his audience that with the exception of gold certificates, payable in gold, and silver certificates, payable in silver, all demands upon the treasury were payable in coin, a term of definite meaning, easily understood.

Mr. Simmons of the Fourth National bank, angrily inquired if a dollar in specie meant a 60-cent silver dollar and whether such payment did not mean repudiation. The solicitor denied the existence now or at any time in the past of such a thing as a 60-cent metallic dollar within the limits of the union and challenged his interrogator to name an instance in which any such dollar had been detected. He added, nevertheless, that no one could be charged with repudiation who performed his contract in precise accordance with its terms and even though a silver dollar had depreciated in value, which he flatly denied, the government creditor could neither morally nor legally refuse to take them since the contract expressly provided for their redemption in such coin.

This assertion brought forth a chorus of denial, whereupon the solicitor rapidly summarized the act of 1869 to strengthen the public credit, the funding act of 1870, the celebrated senate resolution of January, 1878, the



A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

opinion of the attorney general to Secretary Sherman, April 27, 1877, that all obligations of the government were and must be made payable in coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870, and which by that opinion was construed to include silver as well as gold; and finally the act of July 14, 1890, the second section of which expressly authorized the secretary to redeem all notes issued thereunder in gold or silver coin at his discretion.

Congressman Hendrix, the New York banker's representative, here hastily interposed to remind the solicitor that by the same section of that act, it was declared to be the policy of the government to maintain the two dollars at a parity with each other and that the only method by which such parity could be maintained was by the payment of the treasury notes in the dearest metal. The solicitor immediately corrected the congressman by reading the section which referred to the parity of the metals and not of the dollars. He also said the parity of the gold and silver dollars had never been disturbed, notwithstanding the efforts of the New York clearing house to do so, that it was clearly absurd to seek to maintain the parity of two metals at a given ratio by discarding one and using the other alone, as the practice of the past four and a half years had clearly demonstrated.

"But," frantically exclaimed Mr. Heidelberg, "this surprising and outrageous change of front will put us on a silver basis, drive all the gold out of the country and create the worst panic known to history. Besides I have guaranteed to my London correspondents to deliver them \$1,500,000 in gold by the steamer sailing this week, and I cannot get it unless I am permitted to take it from the treasury. If I fail to secure it my firm is ruined." The solicitor smiled.

"Our refusal to pay silver, coupled with our cessation of silver coinage, has enabled men like yourself to drain the treasury of its gold and to deposit it in unprecedented quantities, which practice you propose to continue if we allow it. Gold came to us from 1878 to 1892. When your firm, as a test, presented \$1,000,000 of treasury notes at the sub-treasury, demanding gold for them, and got it, you and others similarly situated immediately began the work of gold exportation, which you have ever since profitably pursued. The fear of a silver basis is chimerical, but if it were not, it is better than an irredeemable paper basis, to which your conduct is driving the country. Gold will not leave us if we pay silver at our discretion, for you have just admitted that the fulfillment of your present contract is impossible with the doors of the treasury barred against you. As for panics, that which you precipitated in 1893 is yet with us, and will remain until the government is operated in the interest of the nation instead of yours. Your ruin is not a consequence of any conduct save your own. Gentlemen, for the present we shall pay our obligations in silver. If you don't like it, keep the obligations. Everyone save you is doing that as it is. We have for months observed that only those who predict the drain of gold and the indefinite issue of bonds are engaged in securing them from the treasury and insisting upon additional issues of the same."

The deputation departed with maledictions against the administration and prophecies of unspeakable disaster. A dozen wagons drove up to the sub-treasury and departed laden with silver for Heidelberg & Kolheimer, but no further demands for redemption have been made by them or others, while gold, relieved of its recent strain, is returning to the treasury.

The first surprise over, public sentiment approves the step Mr. Carlisle has taken. Men act as if the financial problem had been adjusted, if not solved. The situation seems instinctively to remind every one of Horace Greeley's simple plan for resumption and to smile at all the schemes of finance lately so rife in and out of congress.

The effect in Washington is wonderful. Democrats shake hands enthusiastically with each other and do not hesitate to declare that all differences between themselves are about to disappear. They are beginning to warm toward the administration, and to Mr. Carlisle especially, to whom all credit should be given. On the other hand, the republicans do not attempt to conceal their chagrin. Their expectation of a special session and the

claim that they alone can relieve the country of its grave financial disorders, have disappeared. They have not even the tariff to fall back on, for since the government now utilizes its silver as well as its gold in making payments, its receipts will prove all sufficient for its expenditures. It is not too much to say that the general sentiment of relief everywhere visible is the prelude to returning prosperity, upon whose buoyant wave the nation will ride in 1896, resolved to continue in power the party which delivered it from the perils of its recent past.

The above is simply a hoax, and was written in a spirit of devilry by one of the able writers in the employ of the Denver Daily News. It is one of the most sarcastic and truthful reviews of the financial situation that has yet reached us—we only regret it was not in the hands of "Old Belly and Brass" before he penned his famous gold-bug measure to congress.

### ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

The Rothschilds to "Save" American Credit.

Grover has notified congress that he will henceforth buy gold for the sacred hoodoo form Rothschild, the king of modern Jews.

He is tired of waiting on congress to endorse his deal with the bankers, and proposes to do his own speculating direct, so as to save commission and subsidies.

Grover is a great financier and will play a lone hand. He will keep up the golden idol if he has to bankrupt the whole nation to do so.

He don't expect to be in office forever, and wants to get a plenty while he has a chance.

The next generation will pay the bonds in gold—or repudiate them—he don't care particularly which, so he gets his commission for negotiating the loan.

It is a big thing, and the money power is willing to pay a liberal commission to Grover as agent for providing a safe and remunerative investment. Rothschild considers a mortgage on the United States of America better than any other kind of mortgages or stocks on the market, and he is happy to have found the boss of America ready to mortgage the country for thirty years.

Rothschild is happy, too, because he knows that the American bankers will be mad at Grover for not giving them the mortgage and of course they will proceed to smash the golden chimeras in the treasury, and Grover will be forced to go to Rothschild to borrow more gold to decorate the altar of mammon.

Rothschild is a sly one—and Grover is as faithful to him as a dog.

Grover wants to score congress a little, too—so that it will destroy the greenbacks, and give him a chance to issue the full five hundred million dollars of gold bonds, to complete his contract with Wall street whereby he was made a millionaire before he delivered the goods—so much "public trust" being placed in him that he has had many a private bust on the strength of plutocracy's confidence in his kind of prosperity.

He don't want the boys on the street and on change to lose confidence in him.

The next congress is already pledged to his policy—but he would like to finish the job without a special session if possible, so that he may have plenty of time to fish next summer.

This thing of having congress on his hands in the fishing season is worrisome.

Then he is afraid that the fool people might wake up and call a halt, thus spoiling the biggest plum pudding that plutocracy ever stuck a tooth into.

The pawnbrokers of London and New York never had a better patron than Grover.

He proposes to "soak" the United States of America to buy a god for the people to worship while the bankers are picking their pockets.

There is nothing small about Grover but his relation to the human family.

### AN INSANE SCHEME.

Senator Peffer Introduces a Special Election Law.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A joint resolution providing for a special election on the first Tuesday of October, 1895, to ascertain the will of the people

respecting financial matters, was introduced in the senate to-day by Mr. Peffer. The questions to be submitted to the people are to include:

Shall congress provide for the issue of interest-bearing bonds? Shall congress provide for the withdrawal of the greenbacks from circulation? Shall congress provide for free coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio? and shall paper money be issued by the government only?

Of course this is "visionary and foolish."

But it would settle the currency question so quick it would make Shylock's head swim.

Of course congress will not consider such a proposition.

The people have no right to say anything about the affairs of the nation. Congress and the bankers will attend to that.

The suspicion must not be allowed to get abroad that the American congress has no more sense than to ask the people of the country what they want.

Of course Peffer is crazy.

And so are the people who sent him there.

The confounded fools will wreck all the sacred institutions that ingenious financiers have sacrificed their honor and their manhood for years to uphold.

The very idea of letting the common cattle vote upon questions of such grave import to the money power of the world.

Absurd, foolish, fanatical, ridiculous, unprecedented, unconstitutional, paternal, socialistic and obnoxious to all the rules of dignity and the divine right of kings.

It is a slam at the time honored customs of countless generations of lawyers and bankers to rule the world.

Mr. Peffer's whiskers are not half as long as the venerable moss that proclaims the wisdom and safety of letting the lawyers and bankers rule.

The people, the masses (they assess) are fools—else why have they heretofore delegated all power to lawyers and bankers.

They can't do anything—else they would have done something long ago. They recognize the statesmanship, financial wisdom, loyalty and foresight of the bankers and lawyers.

Mr. Peffer has insulted the nation by insinuating that the congress which the people have created don't know its business, and that they will have to attend to the matter themselves.

The people pay lawyers and bankers to do these things.

Why should they be bothered about what their hired men can do so much more expeditiously and legally than they can?

Why, the fool people would be just as likely as not to vote for justice—and every lawyer on earth knows that justice is illegal.

### Populist Primer.

(For Workingmen.)

#### Lesson I.

See the man with a torch? Yes, I see him; he is a workingman. Yes, he is parading and shouting because his old party gained a sweeping victory.

Is it his victory? He thinks it is, but it is a victory for his masters—a victory over him.

#### Lesson II.

What a queer picture! It is a picture of workingmen voting. They look like sheep. They act like sheep, my son; but they could become lions if they would quit worshipping idols.

#### Lesson III.

Do you see the slave? Is he a slave? He is not black. No, he is a white slave. What is that burden on the poor slave's back?

A base money system. Why does he carry it? He likes to obey his masters. Who are his masters?

John Bull and his New York agents and Washington attorneys.

Why don't the slave drop the burden?

Oh, to do that he would have to drop his grand old party and his glorious principles!

What are the principles of his party? The burden he bears.—Facts and Figures.

The principal redeeming feature about the present situation is that it is killing the two old parties.

## A MYRIAD OF ABUSES.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL FACTS AND CONDITIONS.

The "Turtle-Back Papers" Takes Up the Living Issues and Discusses Live Questions of the Day in a Fearless Manner.

As the time approaches to put in operation the new income tax law, it is heartrending to notice the concern manifested by those who are liable to come within the bounds of its provisions, and the efforts being already made to have it declared unconstitutional by the courts.

To a student of the times as they exist at present, these murmurings are entirely unnecessary; there will be few, very few whose income is large enough to make them amenable to the law. How the philanthropist's heart must bleed when he sees the great number of poor men this country supports, when the assessor appears; and with what surprising alacrity do they recover their fortunes once the danger is past.

Can a man be honest who evades the law? If he can, then the natural order of things is reversed, and all who cannot count at least a half million when making an inventory of their possessions, must be classified as dishonest.

There is one consolation the laborer has when voting for public officials, that is, the purse makes the man, who gets elected. How cheering! With what commiseration and pity for the sad lot of his ancestors, does he turn back the pages of our history. To think that they were compelled to elect men to these same offices who had nothing to recommend them but a first-class reputation, honesty and ability, quails the stoutest heart, and causes him to marvel how the country survived the honor. How the voter's cheeks must have tingled with shame, when, after electing a congressman, to think he would be debauched from giving more than two \$10,000 dinners out of a salary of half that amount, and be able to retire at the end of his term with a fortune. Those indeed were times that tried men's souls, how to steal and not get caught at it. They have since learned.

How sad must the people have felt, when, after getting a petition signed with hundreds of names to send to their representatives for the purpose of having a needed legislation enacted, had they paused to consider that the individual would have to attend to it in person. No stenographer; no franking privileges; no free passes nor private car for himself and family and all his relatives down to the thirty-third cousin. Let us be thankful that the people of to-day do not have to bear this humiliation, nor leave to posterity such a heritage.

It seems to be a crowning stroke of progress and of advancement in civilization, that congress must first ascertain, when agitating the money question, what effect it will have on Wall street and the national banks. It is through these mediums that the producer is kept under control. To lose that grip, the average politician of the present would lose his occupation.

Why must the government depend upon these sharks for its existence? It seems entirely foreign to the question to answer that national banks and scheming brokers must be fostered under the protection of the government, as a medium of exchange. We are acquainted with hundreds of men who will not patronize local banks, even when they know the proprietors are worth many times the amount of business that can possibly fall in their hands; but deposit their hard earned savings in a national bank under the delusive idea that the government stands behind it and will make good all losses. The failure of many of these institutions within the past few years with liabilities running up in the millions, assets practically nothing, leaving the depositor a dividend of 300 per cent in experience, is gradually disabusing the public mind of some of the fallacies of our present political machinery.

The government is supposed to be of the people, for the people and by the people. Should this sentiment become lukewarm, political tricksters become many days stumping the country—for which the people pay them a princely salary—to impress the maxims with renewed vigor into the minds of a doubting constituency, and awaken the dear people to a greater conception of how the party in power is working for their especial benefit and a flag of liberty to live under.

Granting the status of political economy arise and ask the question: "If the people are the government is not its promise to pay good, as long as there is enough responsible people left to form a government?" If it is good, then why must it ask for the endorsement of its acts of Wall street and the national banks before enforcing them? If it is not good, then may we ask, what is a bank note worth, if the bank issuing it becomes insolvent?

"True," replies Shylock, "but the people do not study these great questions as we must; nor properly investigate them." This is a fact. If the people resolved upon having a general cleaning up, such a stench would arise from misappropriated funds and disreputable legislation, disinfectants would double in price within a week. Occasionally it happens that an unsophisticated farmer who has spent the best years of his life in tilling the soil and attending to his own business, has the audacity to ask why it is that nearly all men in public life are lawyers and capitalists. His neighbor, who has perhaps devoted more time to the study of those questions affecting public welfare, and has arrived at that point wherein he does not know as

much about it as when he began, answers: "So that enacted laws may be legally constructed." This seems plausible, though after turning the answer over to see the under side, our illiterate farmer scratches his head several times to get his mind in proper working order, concluding it very queer that only those of his class come under the ban, while the rascals all escape the meshes of it.

According to history, it has always been a disadvantage to be poor, and time does not seem to have improved the prospects. Added to that, it appears now to be dishonorable to be in that delightful condition. When a man's position is fixed, his ability gauged, and his fitness for places of trust scheduled by this amount of money he can command, as events seem to prove is the edict proclaimed in our present way of doing things, surely the millenium approaches nigh.

Take for instance the election of a United States senator. The first consideration by those having the selection, is the size of the candidate's barrel, and the exact diameter of the bung. This satisfactory, the one making the best exhibit is awarded the prize. To the novice this preliminary examination would suggest corruption. Far from it. This mode of procedure determines a degree of forethought in our legislators, worthy of a better cause, and in perfect keeping with the advanced age in which we exist. In short, it settles beforehand many perplexities which, under any other plan, complications would inevitably follow.

It relieves the recipient of legislative honor of great concern. He is not liable to become an inmate of the poorhouse just when his services are needed to save his bleeding country.

His family will be able to entertain in a manner becoming to their station; while, if one of his daughters should marry a duke the latter will be certain of a living.

He can attend poker parties with impunity, feeling secure that if the other fellow held too many cards, causing him to go broke, the hall of legislation is full of lobbyists who desire protection to their pet measures and are willing to buy reserved seats.

He is in a position where the stock markets can be looked after, and where, if he sees an opportunity of investing a few thousands, drawing out double or treble the amount, can do so; thus removing the temptation to speculate among his constituency.

He is enabled to study the tariff question in all its bearings, and assist in shaping legislation so as to be acceptable to himself and colleagues, thus relieving the minds of the laboring class from further worry on that score.

While he is a fluent speaker, his conception of the duty he owes his country induces him to do nothing that would obstruct necessary legislation; so instead of spending three or four days at a time to deliver a scathing rebuke to the people for trampling on plutocracy's corns, he has it printed in the Congressional Record. It's easier to do that, and aside from the saving of physical exertion, while it is being scattered broadcast, he can go home, repair his fences for another term, getting back to Washington in ample time to draw his salary.

There is another point in his favor. His exalted position renders it absolutely impossible to notice any of the common people; those who by their franchise made it possible to attain the position he now holds. This limits the circle of his acquaintance; curtails his correspondence, so that a private secretary, and a stenographer, paid from the public treasury, is sufficient, saving the country many dollars that would have been expended annually for extra clerks, if he condescended to notice anyone beneath him.

It is no wonder that high officials are not selected from the common ranks. The strain consequent of evading the law, and dodging interviewers from a long-suffering people, is too much to any but those who have made it a business. It requires tact to make it profitable.—A. C. Huffman, in Chicago Express.

### Didn't Mean What He Said.

When Judge Gaynor issued a writ of mandamus to compel the Brooklyn trolley companies to operate their lines, we rejoiced because one just man was found on the bench whom the corporations had not purchased. But we were a little previous and rejoiced too soon. Judge Gaynor spoke the truth when he said "that a railroad corporation is not a private individual; that its duties to the public transcend any obligation it may have to its stockholders, and that it may not lawfully cease to perform those duties for a single hour," but when it came to enforcing that utterance, Judge Gaynor's backbone was not equal to the occasion and he weakened. A peremptory order is what he should have issued, and what the public expected, but instead of that he issued an alternative writ, which gave the company twenty days in which to make answer. Of course, the hope is, that by that time the strike will have been a thing of the past, and his honor will be in a position to dismiss the case. Justice for labor! Where can it be found? Only in that higher tribunal, the will of the people, which must be expressed through the initiative and referendum.—Twentieth Century.

Is it fitting that a descendant of the man who crucified Christ should hold a mortgage on our children?

Workingmen who vote for either of the old parties vote for less wages and a bigger standing army.

The United States mortgaged to Rothschild—the whole nation to be sold out of a home.

The lawyers and bankers must be driven out of the temple.







# THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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## COURT CALENDAR.

**Circuit Court**—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.  
**Chancery Court**—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.  
**County Court**—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Circuit court convenes March the 25th.

R. H. Walker, of beat 7, was in town Monday.

P. T. Pitts, of Creswell, was in the city Tuesday.

Dr. Davis, of Montevallo, was in the city Tuesday.

C. A. Glaze, of Creswell, was in the city yesterday.

Rufus Lester visited relatives on Yellow Leaf Sunday.

C. L. Meroney, of Montevallo, was in town Monday.

D. C. Davis, of Vincent, was in the city last Monday.

Prof. S. S. Crumpton, of Lewis, was in the city last Saturday.

R. W. Cobb, of Helena, was in the city several days last week.

Mrs. J. G. Parker visited relatives at Montevallo Wednesday.

Dr. T. G. Nelson, of Harpersville, spent Tuesday in the city.

Supt. T. A. Huston, of Wilsonville, was in town last Saturday.

W. M. Powers, of Pelham, spent a short while in town last Monday.

J. M. Reynolds, Esq., of Montevallo, was in the city last Monday.

E. S. Lyman, of Montevallo, was in town a short while last Monday.

Mrs. Alice Finley, of Calera, visited relatives in the city Tuesday.

J. R. Beavers and A. M. Elliott, paid Vincent a business trip Wednesday.

Ward Honeycut, of Shelby, was in town Monday on professional business.

Mr. E. S. Strickland, of Woodstock, spent several days last week in the city.

W. R. A. Milner and I. D. Mason, paid Birmingham a flying visit Wednesday.

Hon. G. B. Dean and J. W. Pilgreen, of Calera, was in the city Wednesday.

Mr. John Edwards, of Childersburg, was in the city a short while last Saturday.

Mrs. McConeugh, of Montevallo, visited relatives and friends in the city last week.

Mr. J. R. Upshaw and wife, of Coosa county, visited relatives in the city this week.

Mrs. Walter Meroney, of Montevallo, is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

J. P. Spencer is absent this week in attendance on the United States court at Birmingham as a jurymen.

The Columbiana Literary Society will meet Friday night, March the 8th, at the residence of J. R. White.

Mr. J. W. Johnston, accompanied by Master Edgar Milstead, spent Friday and Saturday in Anniston.

H. C. Reynolds, of Montevallo, was in the city last Monday in attendance on the cotton growers meeting.

Miss Mattie Hand, who has been spending some time with relatives in the city, returned to her home at Jemison Tuesday.

Quite a crowd of Montevallo people were in the city last Monday, helping pull for the iron bridge across the creek at Montevallo.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph Gallery.

The blue-bird is hailed as a harbinger of Spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing: "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May,

Mrs. E. L. Spencer returned home from Atlanta Wednesday greatly improved in health, to the delight of her many friends.

The Cotton Growers Protective Association met here last Monday and organized for this county. The Advocate will give the proceedings in full next week.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is, unquestionably, the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, tetter, and all scalp affections.

Messrs. John Stinson and E. W. Holland, of beat 9, were in town last Monday, and they did not forget the Advocate, but each handed in a dollar. Who will be the next?

Last Friday night was rather a bad night for making calls, nevertheless two of the Fitting School boys did not stand back on the daupness of the atmosphere. The attraction was too great for the boys.

This is for you if you are indebted to the Advocate, out of 600 subscribers only 550 are in arrears, and this is to notify you that we cannot extend the time any longer, so please come forward and settle at once.

Mr. John Morrison had the misfortune of losing his dwelling last Sunday night by fire, the origin of which is unknown; he saved a good deal of his furniture and household goods, but lost considerable provisions and etc.

The colored Teachers Institute met in this place last Friday and Saturday, quite a number of teachers were present, and the exercises showed that the colored teachers of this county are bending all their energies toward the education of their race.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness, and constipation, are symptoms of disordered stomach, kidneys, liver, and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

Commissioners court was in session last Monday to pass upon the advisability of building a steel bridge across the creek between the town of Montevallo and the depot.

The court was equally divided, Messrs. Davis and Powers voted for building a wooden bridge and Messrs. McGowan and Walker voted for building a steel bridge, Judge Leeper had to decide and he voted in favor of a steel bridge.

The cost will be between three and five thousand dollars, and the Advocate thinks the decision to commence building steel bridges at such a time as this, is exceedingly unwise and a needless expenditure of the people's money.

It is contended that steel bridges are cheaper; this is a great mistake. Wooden bridges are much cheaper than iron or steel bridges. For instance suppose the iron or steel bridge at Montevallo to cost four thousand dollars, the interest on that amount will build a new bridge across the creek at Montevallo every two years and then the money is kept at home, whereas the steel or iron bridge will have to be built by contractors who will be compelled to spend most of the money outside the county. The Advocate is of the opinion that the court made a serious mistake in ordering a steel bridge to be built at Montevallo.

**Cobb Hints.**

Health of community good.

Mr. G. W. McCary rolled logs last Thursday.

Peddler's are all the go in our community.

I guess the rain last Friday stopped out sowing for a few days.

Mr. Hartsfield is the happiest old man in our community, it is a girl.

Prof. J. W. Moore's school vacated last Friday until the summer session.

C. S. Archer made a trip to Tuscaloosa last week, and returned home Sunday.

Mr. Henry Gardner of Harpersville was in our community last Thursday and Friday.

Rev. Mr. Montgomery filled his regular appointment last Sunday, and preached an able sermon.

Our farmers are badly behind with their work, they haven't done anything towards farming except sowed a few oats.

Mr. Walter Wiggins of Blount Springs is in our community looking for work; we hope he will succeed in finding him a job.

If you want Buist's famous garden seed, go to L. Longshore.

## Program for the Columbiana Literary Society.

Hereafter the program will be published three meetings in advance.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 8.**

Opening Song. "Hosanna" Prayer. Chaplain

Roll Call and Quotation Responses. Cleopatra Henry Anchors

Ruth. Miss Katie Looney Music. Miss Emma DuBose

Debate "Resolved," "That a Slanderer is more pernicious than a Flatterer." Affirmative, Miss Leila Parker. Negative, Miss Elva Greek.

Music. Miss Katie Hoyett News Report. Miss Fannie Longshore

Cross Questions and Crooked Answers. Questions. Miss Emma Looney

Answers. Prof. John B. Farrell

**FRIDAY, MARCH 15.**

Opening Song. Society Prayer. Chaplain

Roll Call and Quotation Responses. Declamation. Clifton Anchors

Recitation. Miss Lula Wilson Reading. Miss Earl Anchors

Music. Miss Edna Nelson Recitation. Miss Mable Greek

Humorous Speech. F. E. Elliott Music. Miss Louella Teague

Composition. Walter O'Hara Composition. Miss Pearl Seize

News Report. J. S. Leeper, Jr. Cross Questions and Crooked Answers. Questions. Miss Louie Longshore

Answers. J. W. Dykes

**FRIDAY, MARCH 22.**

Opening Song, "America." Society Prayer. Chaplain

Roll Call and Quotation Responses. "The Mother of George Washington—A Paper by Miss Chloa Winnee

"The Boyhood of Washington—A Paper, by E. LaTaste

Music. Miss Sadie Williams "Washington, the Soldier and Patriot—A Paper, by H. Hammond

"Washington, the Statesman—A Paper by R. H. O'Hara

"Washington's Private Life, Last Days and Death" A Paper by Miss Lena Hendrick

Music. Miss Pearl Hendrick Allie Nelson

News Report. Miss Ethel Greek Cross Questions and Crooked Answers. Questions. J. M. Spencer

Answers. Miss Emma Milstead

**GRAND AND PETIT JURORS.**

**Drawn to Serve at the Spring Term of Circuit Court.**

**GRAND JURORS.**

W H Garrett, J P Pearson, C A Glaze, J P Mackey, L W Chessier, J M Goodwin, W P Lovett, J E R Davidson, J A Cunningham, W C Gilbert, G H Avery, J W Hall, Hugh Shaw, H D Dorrough, J W Ozley, Rufus Acton, Sr., John Harmon, W H Batton.

**PETIT JURORS—FIRST WEEK.**

W T Whitfield, C L Bates, T A Vest, A E Nelson, F H Hardy, Frank Allen, C C O'Barr, W H T Bush, B F Bates, J J Nickerson, L D Reynolds, W H Shearley, Jackson Smith, R F Falkner, Robert W Armstrong, H R Well, J F Allen, J A Harper, J E Brown, W A Braher, Samuel Green, Thos N Goodwin, S L Finley, A W Horton, W A Bennett, J K Bentley, C R Evans, W H Dennis.

**PETIT JURORS—SECOND WEEK.**

D F Hattaway, Tem Lawley, M F Holmes, W F Adams, J L McClendon, E C Lyde, T I Windfield, C T Isbell, L N Bowden, J A Davis, J E Elliott, J A Blankenship, J A Sanders, W T Allen, H D Johnson, H A Wilson, W J Parker, R M Chancellor, J L Harless, C H Hope, F W Gist, A F Carden, Jno W Ingram, J M Wright, R J Farr, Elias Weaver, R E Huston, L J Privett.

**PETIT JURORS—THIRD WEEK.**

A M Elliott, Jno Hall, G C Fulton, J J Peacock, W F Lee, G B Glasco, S T Brasher, S L Walker, J F Crane, J L Smith, Jas K Davis, Jno B Randall, J A Weldon, John Seals, T J McDoniel, G R Heaton, W M Cooper, N C Cardwell, Z C Crowson, W J Blankenship, J W Arnold, W A Parker, H M Bentley, C L O'Neal, J W Miner, Geo Sanders, J O Thomas, J G Davis.

**Wilsonville News.**

Health of town good.

Business is very dull.

Mr. Sanders went to Calera Sunday.

Garrett Brown, of Selma, spent several days in our town last week visiting the old folks.

Ed Wilhams is on a visit to Planterville; the boys say he has gone to see his best girl.

Messrs. Will Tinney and Will Smith, left Sunday for Admore, Indian Territory, they are both up-right young men, and we regret their departure.

**Dr. Jim.**

If you want Buist's famous garden seed, go to L. Longshore.

## Creswell Items.

We have had one good week for ploughing.

Mr. R. H. Glaze visited the Magic city last week on business.

Every body was busy last week sowing oats, and local items scarce.

Mr. J. N. Woodham of Chilton was in our vicinity a few days ago on a visit to his son Yancy.

Several of our citizens were invited to Childersburg last Saturday as witnesses in Justice Conville's court.

Mrs. Mary Crawford, after a protracted visit to her daughters in Talladega and Coosa counties, returned home last week.

Arch A. Logan, our dude farmer, has decided that there is no money in raising three cent cotton and will try something else this year.

Peyton, T. Pitts, who has been out in Texas for a month or more on a visit to relatives, returned Wednesday. He expresses himself as delighted with the country and will return as soon as he can arrange his business.

At a conference meeting of the members of the Baptist church at this place held last Saturday, Rev Frank Mullen was unanimously elected Pastor for the next twelve months. We congratulate our Baptist friends on their selection and hope that Bro. Mullen will accept the call unanimously tendered him.

On Saturday morning about five o'clock just above Henry-Ellen on the C. & W., the engine pulling a freight train exploded killing the engineer and fireman instantly; the train was running about six miles an hour when the accident occurred and several cars were wrecked. It is said that the bodies of the engineer and fireman were blown down 150 to 200 yards from the track.

The friends of Mr and Mrs J. C. Elliott sympathize with them in the death of their son Homer, which occurred last Monday night. He was kicked by a horse last Sunday evening and Dr. McGraw, who was called in thought he was doing well, but Monday he commenced coughing which produced a hemorrhage and in a few hours he was a corpse. He was a bright promising boy and everybody who knew him, regretted to hear of his death.

**Saginaw Dots.**

Sowing oats is the order of the day.

Mr. Sparks, of Shelby, was in the city this week.

Prof. T. W. McBride, anticipates leaving us at an early date.

Dr. Clay Fulton was on Yellow Leaf Sunday dear hunting.

Prof. J. W. Letson is not dealing in oats now; look out Miss G.

Miss Leila Elliott, of Dogwood, is visiting relatives in this place.

Dr. Clay Fulton visited Birmingham Saturday on professional business.

Miss Georgia Thomas, of Yellow Leaf, is visiting relatives here this week.

Maj. Williams and J. E. Morris, of Birmingham, Jas. Hand, of Jemison, and J. Edwards, of Shelby, were pleasant visitors of this place last Wednesday.

Our vicinity was greatly shocked Thursday by the death of Riley Hale, son of C. E. Hale. We are sorry they have lost such a bright and promising boy; we also extend heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family. Willingly we can give him up with the assurance of meeting him in a brighter world; God giveth, He also taketh when He sees fit.

**TRES SEX.**

**Goosetown Locals.**

We have had some fine weather for sowing oats.

Mrs. G. W. Mooney is quite ill with pneumonia.

Our farmers are all busy fixing for another crop.

We have a nice debate at the Smith school house every Saturday night.

W. H. Shaw and C. C. Day, of Weldon, was in this community last Monday.

Miss Mary Henderson, of Yellow Leaf, was in our community last Wednesday visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. L. A. V. says he is going to marry if he can get a girl to say yes, look out girl's he is on hand.

Mr. Sanford Huff and Miss Beulah Sanders, of Harpersville, were joined together for life last Wednesday night. We wish for them a long and happy life.

**Z.**

## Waverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American cyclists, who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

INDIANAPOLIS, Va., Oct. 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

SIR:—I have just received your letter of the 28th inst. regarding the Waverley bicycle. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$87. We must say that it is, without exception, the best wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have faith in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all that is a right good number, we have never had a single frame nor fork broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly, WALTER C. MANCER & CO.

**GOOD-AGENT-WANTED**

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "J." Free by mail.

**INDIANA BICYCLE CO.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## IT IS A FACT

THAT

## OLD HICKORY WAGONS

RUN LIGHT  
LAST WELL  
CARRY THE LOAD

### All Styles and Sizes.

**P. H. EARLE & CO.,**  
1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

## SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by the International Judges in 1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business; 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flower); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address **T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.**

## QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

"Pure," "Wholesome," "Has no superior," Sample 10c.

Allegro. 1st time. 2d time.

1. "QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER" is of all we've found the best. Claims a place above the rest.

2. With ten pennies get a sample of our Quaker City day. He your pennies will re-pay.

3. If it is not sat-is-fac-tion (omit). Those who use Q. C. B. P.

4. Non-est trial's all sat-is-fac-tion, failure there will never be. For success will ev-er fol-low (omit).

Ask your grocer for it. Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

## ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. Have sold to consumers for 20 years, except from the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfied. Return for two years. Why pay an Agent \$10 to \$20 to order for you? Write your order. Being free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**  
Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$60 to \$80. Surreys, \$70 to \$100, same as sell for \$100 to \$150. Top Buggies, at \$22.50. Sals. Phaetons at \$75 to \$100. Wagonettes, at \$40. Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

**OUR HARNESS**  
are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather.  
Single \$8 to \$20. Double Buggy, \$19 to \$35. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets. 5 per cent. off for cash with order. 24-page illustrated Catalogue free.

**W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

## THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

—THAT—

### I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

**SAW MILL**

And I am prepared to furnish UNDRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

### LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED

At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

## T. B. HOLCOMBE

### Southern Railway Co.

#### WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE

In effect Nov. 15th 1894.

North Bound.

Leave Meridian.	4:45 a. m.
" York.	5:57 a. m.
" Demopolis.	7:02 a. m.
" Uniontown.	7:48 a. m.
" Marion June.	8:50 a. m.
Arrive Selma.	9:00 a. m.
Leave "	9:10 a. m.
" Calera.	11:20 a. m.
" Talladega.	12:52 p. m.
" Anniston. 8:15 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
" Jacksonville 8:55 a. m.	2:27 p. m.
" Piedmont 9:35 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Arrive Rome.	11:55 a. m. 4:25 p. m.
Leave Rome.	4:30 p. m.
Arrive Ooltewah June.	5:57 p. m.
" Chattanooga.	7:10 p. m.
Leave Chattanooga.	8:35 p. m.
" Ooltewah June.	9:52 p. m.
Arrive Cleveland.	7:00 p. m.
" Knoxville.	10:00 p. m.
" Bristol.	8:00 a. m.

South Bound.

Leave Bristol.	11:30 a. m.
" Knoxville.	7:45 a. m.
" Cleveland.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Ooltewah June.	11:03 a. m.
Leave Chattanooga.	8:15 a. m.
" Ooltewah June.	8:55 a. m.
Arrive Rome.	10:46 a. m.
Leave Rome.	4:00 p. m. 10:55 a. m.
Ar. Piedmont.	6:22 p. m. 12:10 p. m.
" Jacksonville.	7:03 p. m. 12:45 p. m.
" Anniston.	7:45 p. m. 1:10 p. m.
" Talladega.	2:18 p. m.
" Calera.	3:50 p. m.
" Selma.	4:00 p. m.
Leave Selma.	6:15 p. m.
Ar. Marion June.	6:46 p. m.
" Uniontown.	7:22 p. m.
" Demopolis.	8:07 p. m.
" York.	9:09 p. m.
" Meridian.	10:20 p. m.

For any information as to routes, rates and schedule apply to any Agent of the Company of the undersigned.

C. A. Benscoter, A. G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.; L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala.; C. H. Hudson, Gen. Mgr., Knoxville, Tenn.; W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

**25 Cents.**

The Guardian Angle, the sensational cartoon Populist paper, of Washington, D. C., is an 8 page, 6 column, stem-winder, brass-lined and copper-bottomed and only 25 cents a year (in clubs). Send for it, or send 2 cent stamp for a sample copy, or send us list of names and get a free sample copy, 24 copies, 25 cents.

Guardian Angle, Washington D. C.

## NEW HOME

TAKE NO OTHER. It is the BEST. There is nothing JUST AS GOOD.</



Best of All  
To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

When a man tells his wife one thing, she concludes in her mind that it is sagacity to believe the reverse.

Deafness Cannot be Cured  
by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a humming sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Average Man  
who suffers from headaches and biliousness needs a medicine to keep his stomach and liver in good working order. For such people Ripans Tablets fill the bill. One tablet gives relief.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in their health and in the way to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. WOODLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Box 281, and one will be sent you free.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADDY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

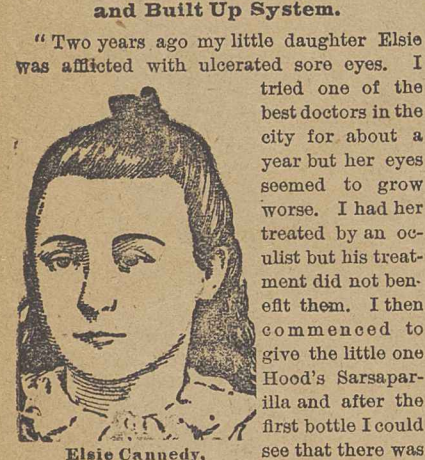
It afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c a bottle.

Weak and Sore Eyes

Eyesight Became Affected--  
Unable to Go to School

Hood's Sarsaparilla Wrought Cure  
and Built Up System.

"Two years ago my little daughter Elsie was afflicted with ulcerated sore eyes. I tried one of the best doctors in the city for about a year but her eyes seemed to grow worse. I had her treated by an oculist but his treatment did not benefit them. I then commenced to give her the little Hood's Sarsaparilla and after the first bottle I could see that there was great improvement. Elsie is now nine years old. Besides benefiting the special trouble mentioned Hood's Sarsaparilla has made her a strong and sprightly child. I will always speak highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. H. CANNEDY, 215 North Fifth Street, Janitor Fourth Ward School Building, Arkansas City, Kan.



Elsie Cannedy, Arkansas City, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Be Sure to get  
HOOD'S  
Cures  
Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.  
The Greatest Medical Discovery  
of the Age.

KENNEDY'S  
Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,  
Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. Send for Book.  
Manistee, Mich., Feb. 14, 1895.  
Dr. Kennedy,

Dear Sir:

I am the little boy who sent the Discovery to about six weeks ago. I used two bottles and also the salve. When I began to use the medicine my sores were as large as a quarter of a dollar, and now they are as large as a ten cent piece and I feel much better. Mamma and I feel very thankful to you. I shall write again and tell you how I am getting along.

I remain your little friend,

ANDREW POMEROY,

88 Lake Street.

AM. N. U. No. 10, 1895.

AFTER DINNER.

Big dinner last night?  
It was indeed.  
Pleasant to drink, too?  
Well, I should say so.  
Headache in consequence?  
Oh, no.  
How do you manage it?

• Ripans • Tabule.

Will that do it?  
Every time.

FARMER'S SAW MILL,  
CORN MILL  
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For Penmen, Time short, Catalogue free. Address  
Sullivan & Critchfield, 107 St. N. E., ATLANTA, GA.

## FIFTY THIRD CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.—Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was interrupted by a motion to take up the pooling bill. The motion was lost by ayes 24, nays 42.—Upon the receipt of a message from the president nominating Senator M. W. Ransom of North Carolina to be minister to Mexico the senate immediately went into executive session and the nomination was unanimously confirmed. The Indian appropriation bill was then resumed and passed.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was laid before the senate. An amendment was offered providing for a commission of nine to take part in any international bi-metallic conference to which this country may be invited by one or more European governments. Referred to the finance committee. Adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was considered, through the day and night sessions, except occasional suspensions for the purpose of receiving conference reports and ordering new conference on disputed matters. The bill was gone through down next to the last page. The senate then went into executive session, at the close of which it adjourned, having confirmed the following nominations:

United States consuls.—Fred Ellison, of Indiana; at Belize, British Honduras; William W. Masterson of Kentucky at Aden, Arabia; Samuel W. Thome of Pennsylvania at Asunon, Paraguay; William Critchton of West Virginia, secretary of the legation in Brazil.

Postmasters.—Alabama: Sallie Howard, Tuskegee.

Texas: E. G. Edmiston, Crockett.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.—The sundry civil appropriation bill being under consideration an amendment reported by the appropriations committee, reducing the sum appropriated for the protection of timber on public lands from \$90,000 to \$80,000 was agreed to. The amendment to pay the sugar bounty up to the passage of the tariff bill in August 1864, amounting to \$233,239, and 8-10 of a cent per pound on all sugars above 80 per cent polariscope test produced prior to June 30th, 1895, was also adopted. Other amendments of minor importance were agreed to and at 6 p. m., a recess was taken until 8. At the night session a large number of local, pension and relief bills were passed, among which was the house bill granting the Mount Vernon military reservation to the state of Alabama for public uses. At 11:35 p. m., the senate adjourned.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.—After five hours on the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for the issue of \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness bearing 3 per cent, and requiring future issues of bonds to be offered to the public 20 days, the amendment was withdrawn and it was agreed to vote on the bill to-morrow at three p. m., and the senate at 6:30 adjourned.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed. The following amendments were agreed to:—Providing for the purchase of the Blaine property; appropriating \$5,250,000 for paying sugar bounties; providing for the appointment of nine delegates, 3 by the senate, 3 by the house and 3 by the president, to attend any international monetary conference to which this country may be invited by one or more European governments; appropriating \$125,000 to aid the Tennessee centennial exposition; and others of minor importance. The bill now goes to conference. A resolution relating to claims of citizens of this country against Nicaragua was agreed to.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole and completed. Consideration of the bill was interrupted by Mr. Chandler calling up his resolution, heretofore offered, declaring that there was no lawful election of United States senator in Kansas when Senator Martin was declared elected. A bitter and denunciatory controversy ensued which occupied the senate until nearly midnight. The pending business was then resumed and the bill passed. The senate adjourned one hour after midnight.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The general deficiency bill occupied the senate all day and was passed, having been amended by clauses providing for the payment of a judgement in favor of the Southern Pacific railroad for \$1,839,539 for government transportation; the payment of \$900,000 on judgements of the court of claims under the French spoliation act; and the purchase of the Mahone lot as a site for a new government printing office. The night session was given to private pension bills and the delivery of eulogies on the late Representative Life of Kentucky.—An executive session was held and nominations confirmed as follows:

William L. Wilson of West Virginia, to be postmaster-general.

J. W. Shovalter of Illinois, United States circuit judge of the Seventh Judicial circuit.

Olin Welborne, United States judge for the Southern district of California.

Joseph H. O'Neil, as the United States treasurer at Boston.

United States consul.—Louis A. Buford of Illinois, at Paso Del Norte, Mexico.

Postmasters: Alabama.—J. Walter Orr, New Decatur.

All the army and navy promotions on the calendar were also confirmed, including the following: Commodore William A. Kirkland, to be rear admiral in the navy; Captain Francis M. Bunce, to be commodore; Commander Purnell of the Harrington, to be captain; Lieut. Commanders Samuel W. Very, Frederick W. Crocker and Robert M. Berry, to be commanders.

Also the appointments in the army made by brevet for gallant service in the Indian campaigns.

LAST DAY.—Final action was taken confirming the conference agreement on the fortifications bill and the agricultural bill, which now goes to the president.—The credentials of George W. McBride as senator from Oregon, vice Mr. Dolph, were presented. A partial conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was presented confirmed and the items not agreed upon sent back to conference.—At 5:45 a recess was taken until 8. After the recess several bills of only personal or

local interest passed. The conference agreement on the District of Columbia bill was confirmed, and that on the legislative, executive and judicial bill.—A joint resolution for the settlement of the West Virginia claim was adopted.—A partial agreement of the conferees on the sundry civil bill was reported and confirmed and the items in dispute sent back to conference.—At 2 a. m., Mr. Peffer of Kansas began a speech against battleships and at 3 o'clock a recess was taken until 2 p. m., Sunday.

### THE HOUSE.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.—After the transaction of some miscellaneous business the general deficiency bill was resumed. An amendment was adopted to pay all employees, including the members' clerks, a month's extra salary.—The pending business was suspended for the purpose of hearing eulogies on the late Senator Z. B. Vance, at the conclusion of which as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.—After the disposal of miscellaneous business, the Indian appropriation bill as passed by the senate was laid before the house and that body refused to concur in the senate amendments and ordered a conference.—A conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was received and a new conference ordered, there being four items yet in dispute.—The general deficiency bill was then taken up in committee of the whole. A separate vote was ordered on the amendment providing for the payment of the \$425,000 award in settlement of British claims growing out of the Behring seal fisheries, and it was defeated—yeas 113, nays 143. The amendment to pay the clerks of members, and the employees of the house an extra month's salary was also voted on separately and was agreed to—yeas 143, nays 108. The bill was then passed.—The report of the conferees on the postoffice appropriation bill was presented. An agreement had been reached on all points except the provision that postal clerks shall reside at some point on the line to which they are assigned, but those now in the service shall not be required to change their residence. This matter was postponed until tomorrow and the house adjourned.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.—An arbitration bill was passed. It provides for a board of arbitration of three persons to decide all controversies between common carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees when they fail of mutual arrangements, and makes the award enforceable in the United States courts acting as courts of equity.—A bill was passed authorizing the bureau of labor to issue bi-monthly bulletins in editions of 10,000 each, upon subjects investigated by the bureau. At 3:30 p. m. business was suspended to hear eulogies on the late Representative Philip Sidney Post of Illinois and at 5:30, as a further mark of respect the house adjourned.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.—After discussing for three hours the bill for the purchase of the Mahone lot for a site upon which to erect a government printing office it was laid aside. Conference reports on the following bills were agreed to: The pension appropriation bill; a bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to General Harrison; a bill to equalize the duties and salaries of steamboat inspectors, and the postoffice appropriation bill. The latter bill as past exempts postal clerks heretofore appointed from the requirement of residing on the line to which they are assigned. A number of private pension and local bills were passed and the house at 5:25 adjourned.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.—The conferees on the Hawaiian cable amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill reported that they were still unable to agree. The house voted, 150 to 115, to insist on its disagreement. A number of questions came up which involved calls of the house, consuming much time. Some bills and resolutions of local interest and minor importance were disposed of. A senate bill regulating the ascertainment of the tonnage of vessels, so as to put American tonnage on the same basis as that of English ships was passed. One District of Columbia bill was passed and the house at 5:45 adjourned.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.—House bill authorizing the president to negotiate with Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the appointment of a commission to make regulations to prevent the extinction of the fur seals, was passed.—Senate bill to suppress traffic in lottery tickets between the several states and with foreign states, passed.—House bill directing the secretary of the treasury to pay to West Virginia the balance of the direct tax voted to her in 1891, about \$154,000, passed. This sum has heretofore been withheld as an offset for her proportion of a government claim against old Virginia.—The conference report on the fortification bill was agreed to. The sundry civil and the legislative, executive and judicial bills were sent to conference.—A night session was held for the consideration of private pension bills and to send the general deficiency bill to conference.

LAST DAY.—About 250 senate bills and resolutions were laid before the house and most of them were favorably acted on. The Fort Hayes military reservation, comprising 6,000 acres, was granted to the state of Kansas for a branch of the state agricultural college. The bill appropriating \$17,000 to Washington and Lee University to reimburse it for injuries sustained from federal troops during the war was passed.—The general deficiency bill was sent to conference. Conference committee on the agricultural bill reported full agreement and the agreement was confirmed.—A resolution was adopted designating the secretary of the treasury, the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey and the director of the mint as a commission to investigate and report to the next congress the advisability of the adoption of the decimal system in measures.—A partial agreement of the conferees on the Indian bill was reported and confirmed and the items still in dispute sent back to conference.

At 6 p. m. the house took a recess until 8. After the recess the conference report on the sundry civil bill was presented. It showed items amounting to nearly \$6,000,000 upon which the conference had failed to agree. The house voted to recede from its

disagreement to the amendments providing for a revenue cutter on the Pacific coast to cost \$200,000, for the payment of \$125,000 to the victims of the Ford theatre disaster, for the payment of the sugar bounties for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, (appropriating \$5,000,000) and for an investigation and survey of the route of the Nicaragua canal. It was agreed to insist on the disagreement on the part of the house to all the other amendments. The conference report of a full agreement on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was received and agreed to.—A partial report on the Indian bill was made and the bill went back to conference. At 3:30, Sunday morning the house took a recess until 2 p. m.

MANGLED, CRUSHED AND KILLED.  
A Special Train Loaded With Pilgrims Derailed—Awful Results.

A railway accident on the Interoceanic railway Thursday occurred at a point forty-two kilometers from the City of Mexico, between Tenamatic and Teuapango. It was a special train conveying pilgrims from Amememica. The train was derailed on a curve in a small cut, and all the cars, ten in number, were completely shattered and splintered. The accident occurred about 8:30 o'clock.

When a special train conveying Drs. Alfred Bray and Frances Crosson and Mexican doctors arrived on the scene at 4 o'clock they found sixty-five passengers dead and terribly mutilated, their heads and limbs being torn to pieces by flying splinters. The scene was terrible. Most of the dead were women and children. The survivors are bewailing the loss of their children and parents, friends or relatives.

The doctors brought into Mexico forty persons who were seriously injured, and many of them will die. All the passengers are Mexicans.

The engineer and conductor of the train escaped into the woods after the accident, fearing vengeance from the crowd.

THE PERILS OF MINING.

Twenty-five Men Hurlled Into Eternity.

An accident occurred Wednesday morning in the mines of the Santa Fe company near Cerrillos. It was caused by an explosion. At last the miner says that the explosion was caused by the carelessness of two miners who passed the dynamite line with unprotected lamps against orders. A coroner's jury has been empaneled, and have begun taking evidence. The damage to the mine is small.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

No. 357. AN ACT. S. 459

To amend section 5, to repeal section 35 and section 36, and to add section 49 to an act entitled an act to further regulate elections in the State of Alabama, approved February 21, 1893.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Alabama, That section 5 of an act entitled an act to further regulate elections in the State of Alabama be amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to register any elector in any precinct or ward in this State after the time herein prescribed for such registration, but the registers shall be present at the polling places in the precincts or wards for which they are respectively appointed on the day of any general or special election to register such persons as may have reached the age of 21 years since the last registration; such persons as may make oath that they became bona fide residents of the precinct in which they propose to register not less than thirty days before the day of election and give the last registration; but electors having the constitutional qualifications who may have resided in any incorporated city in this State having a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants, as determined by the last federal census, for thirty days immediately preceding any election and have within such thirty days removed their residence from one precinct to another in the same city shall, after a residence therein of one day, be entitled to vote in the precinct in which they reside at the time of election, but each of such electors herein last provided for must first deposit with the inspectors of election in said precinct the certificate of the judge of probate that said elector is duly registered in the precinct from which he has removed, and no other person than those provided for in this section shall be permitted to register on the day of any election. The present registers shall furnish to each elector who may register on the day of election a certificate of registration, which shall be substantially in the form: State of Alabama, county of \_\_\_\_\_, Precinct No. \_\_\_\_\_, I, \_\_\_\_\_, judge of probate, hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_ is this day registered before me as an elector.

Registrar, Precinct No. \_\_\_\_\_, and if the precinct registrar fails to attend or there is a vacancy in the office the county registrar shall appoint some competent person as precinct registrar for that day, and if no appointment is made by 10 o'clock of that day, then the inspectors of election, or any two of them, may appoint a precinct registrar, who may qualify and act as such for that day; provided nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing, altering or annulling the ordinances now or hereafter ordained by any municipal corporation chartered by the general assembly providing for the separate registration of electors for municipal elections.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That section 35 and section 36 of said act be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said act be amended by adding thereto section 49, in words as follows: Sec. 49. Be it further enacted, That upon opening the polls the inspectors must appoint two markers or assistants, one for each of the opposing political parties who may have candidates to be voted for at the election, and each of whom must be a discreet person, able to read and write, if practicable, and the inspectors, or any two of them, shall, in like manner, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary to give every illiterate elector and every physically disabled elector an opportunity to vote appoint a marker, who must be selected as provided for the selection of the first two. Every marker, before entering upon his duties, must take an oath, which may be administered by any person authorized by law to administer oaths, or by any one of the inspectors, to perform the duties of marker at the election according to law. No inspector, clerk or marker shall be appointed; nor shall act as such except in the beat of his residence at the time of the election. Clerks and markers must be appointed from a list of persons, not less than six nor more than ten in any beat, who may be suggested for the purpose by the duly constituted authorities respectively of the opposing political parties having candidates to be voted for at the election. Every illiterate or physically disabled elector shall be permitted to vote by marking a ballot, who has been appointed by the inspectors, and who may be selected by him from the number of markers. Any inspector who may refuse to appoint markers from the opposing parties, so as to give every illiterate and physically disabled elector the opportunity to select a marker of his own political party, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. It is the sense of this section that the opposing political party shall have the right to suggest a list of names, not less than six nor more than ten persons, to act as markers and clerks. If the elector fails to do so, the electors shall appoint clerks and markers from opposing political parties.

Approved February 13, 1895.

## SERVED IN THE WAR.

THE GRIP ALMOST WON WHERE THE BULLET FAILED.

Our Sympathies Always Enlisted in the Infirmities of the Veteran.

(From the Herald, Woodstock, Va.)  
There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McIntire. He passed through both these wars without a serious wound. The hardships, however, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can look upon the infirmities of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townpeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table, scarcely able to walk, too, and as he attempted it, he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had—but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He immediately ordered a box and commenced taking them. He says he was greatly relieved within three days' time. The blood found its way to his fingers, and his hands, which had been palsied, assumed a natural color, and he was soon enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shock corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he can not only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two pound weight with one hand and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, but knows that they have done a great work for him.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was loud in his praise of the medicine that had given him so great relief. He purchased another box and took it home with him. Mr. McIntire is willing to make affidavit to these facts.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner, who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the trouble peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest safety, and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (\$50 a box or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Plant that Causes Blindness.

A number of cases of sudden loss of sight have recently been reported from Australia which it is believed have been brought about after persons had eaten of a peculiar berry known as "native locust."

## INDIA'S SACRED RIVERS.

Alligators Make Them Risky Bathing Places.

Almost every Indian river is deemed sacred, and some spiritual benefit is supposed to be derived from bathing in it. In any large town or village there is usually a bathing ghat with convenient flights of steps leading down to the water. Here the people assemble in great numbers. The women of the higher class creep down before daylight and hope to get back to their houses before they can be seen. The young women, with their graceful fling-ures and their wet garments clinging closely to their bodies, would perhaps not mind a little delay, but they are hurried home by their elderly chaperons.

Sometimes one of these poor creatures is carried off by the alligator, who is ready to take an early worm, which tends to show that the worm was wrong in getting up so early. In the course of the morning the number of bathers increases, and they stand about enjoying their ablutions and oblivious of danger. All of a sudden an alligator seizes one of them and drags him down almost before a shriek of despair can be uttered. The other bathers flee, but there is no one to rescue the unfortunate victim of the day. Of course, some attempts are made to kill an alligator that haunts a bathing ghat, but the fishermen have no guns, and the alligator easily breaks their nets.

It may seem incredible, but at one of the bathing places of the city of Cuttack a large alligator was killed, and when it was cut open the silver and gold and brass ornaments that the women wear that were found in its belly were enough to show that it must have carried off and killed upward of thirty grown-up women.

A Conscientious Dog.

Jack's master was a painter, and Jack, being a lively and spirited little fellow, on two or three occasions tripped over a pall of paint in the course of his gambols.

Whenever this happened his master called him up, gave him a lecture, and by the way of impressing the matter on his mind, rubbed his nose in the paint—much to Jack's discomfort.

One day, however, Jack was playing about the paint-shop alone. Suddenly he ran against a paint-pail, and over it went.

He looked sadly around for a moment, and when he perceived that his master was not there to inflict the usual punishment, he walked slowly up to the paint, plunged his nose into the hateful mess, and ran whimpering away.

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It costs you ABOUT the same.

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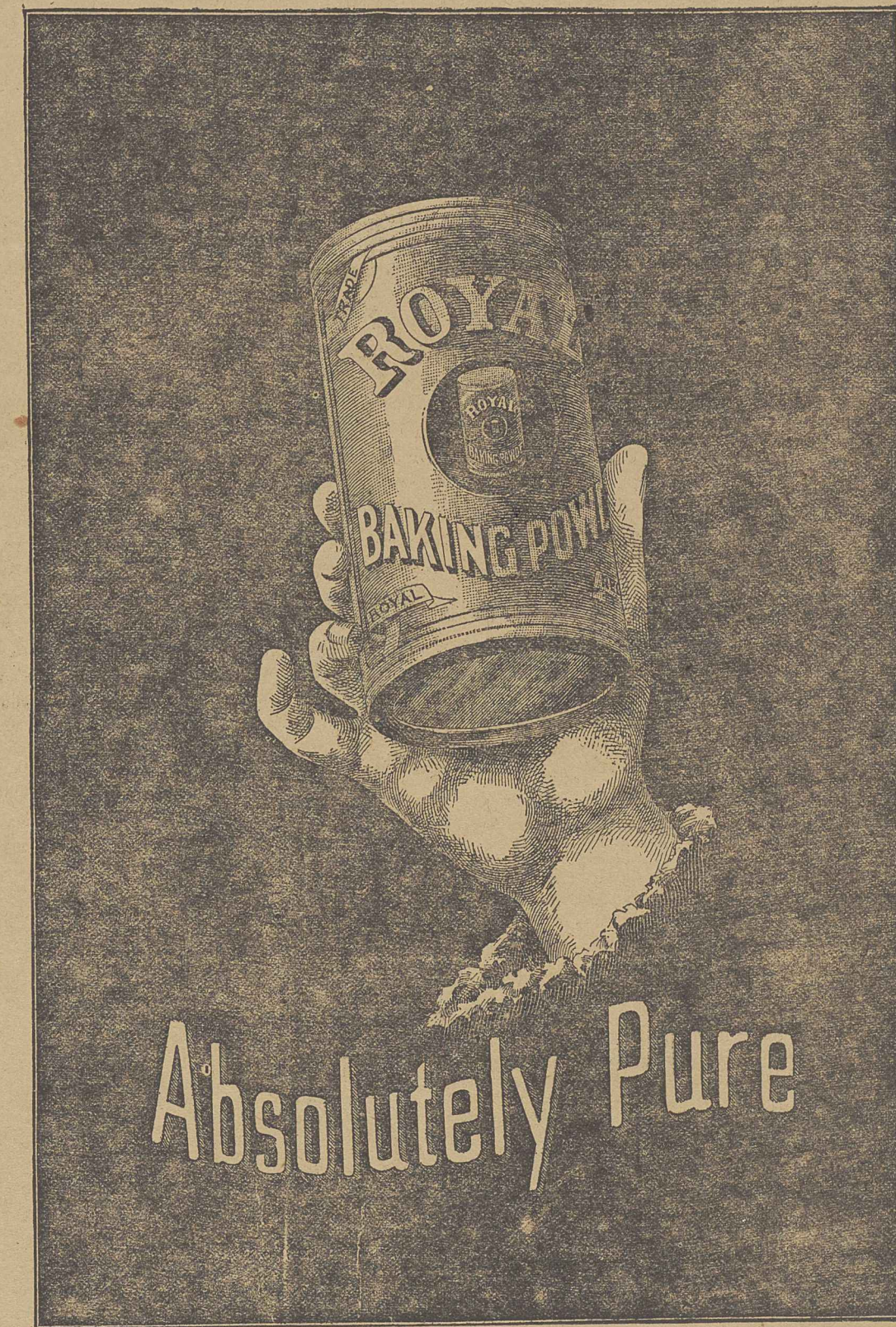
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CONSUMPTION



# THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895.

NO. 38.

## GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

### HARRY HAYWARD CONVICTED.

A Cyclone in Georgia—A Young Lady in Florida Falls Down an Elevator Shaft and is Killed—Gas Proves Unreliable For Light and Fuel—African Colonists.

#### SOUTHERN.

At Morrison, Fla., Monday Mrs. Sarah Adams was killed by the accidental discharge of a Winchester rifle, which her husband was carelessly handling.

The small steamer Laura Banks, on the Tensas river, La., while fast on a reef, and as a high wind was blowing, was totally destroyed in a few minutes. The captain's family, several roustabouts and some negroes, who were passengers, were all the human beings on board. Captain Knight's son, twelve years old, was in the boiler room, where the fire originated. A couple of roustabouts were seen to sink in the river when trying to swim ashore and it is possible others met a like fate.

There is great indignation in the upper part of Hanover county, Va., over the departure for Utah of certain residents of the county who have been converted to the Mormon faith. The delegation was accompanied by two or three elders who have been doing missionary work about there for two or three years. It was from this same neighborhood that two Mormon elders were driven two or three years ago by a delegation of citizens headed by Major John Page, the father of Dr. Thomas Nelson Page. These two promised never to return, but others soon came to take their places.

A cyclone passed over north Georgia Friday night. In Atlanta the wind blew seventy miles an hour for five minutes. In the neighborhood of Cedartown the storm was most furious. Great damage is reported. A railroad operator above Rome reports that the cyclone hit a Southern train and would probably have wrecked it had not the train entered a long deep cut where it was protected.

At Westpal Beach, Fla., last Friday Miss Deborah Woolley of Lakewood, N. J., was instantly killed by falling down the elevator shaft of the Royal Poinciana hotel. Miss Woolley was about 20 years of age.

Two hundred negroes, representing nearly every state in the south, arrived at Savannah, Ga., Friday night, bound for Liberia. They were expecting to find a ship here ready for them to sail at once, but none has arrived. T. D. Howard, secretary of the International Immigration society, is in charge of the party. It is said a ship has been chartered and will be here in a day or two. The negroes range in age all the way from suckling infants to gray-haired men.

#### EASTERN.

The miners convention of the Pittsburgh district in session on Wednesday morning instructed every delegate to carry out the strike order issued by the convention Monday night. About 10,000 are involved in the strike.

In the New York assembly at Albany, N. Y., Assemblyman Blake's bill abolishing capital punishment was lost on final passage by a vote of yeas 46, nays 68.

Over three-fourths of the 700 employees in the woolen mills of Samuel K. Wilson at Trenton, N. J., have quit work because their employer had not restored the second 10 per cent reduction to which they were subjected last summer. The striking employees declare that they were promised the restoration would take effect the first of the year.

#### WESTERN.

On Monday at Cincinnati, O., Timothy Mulligan, a teetotaler, was choked by his wife into insubordination. He knocked her down and, bracing himself by putting his foot against her shoulder, tried to pull her hair out by the roots. Mulligan was arrested.

Reports have been received at Aberdeen, S. D., of a severe blizzard in the hills east of that place on Sunday. Mrs. Nehring and four children, living near Webster, attempted to go to a neighbor's house during the storm, but became bewildered, and when found they were against a wire fence. The mother and two children were dead, and the other two children badly frozen.

Dr. W. H. Barry, President of the Board of Health, Hot Springs, Ark., considers the smallpox situation much improved. There have been no cases reported since Sunday. His report of the situation, is as follows: For the day, ending March 3rd, 10 p. m., two patients were sent to the smallpox hospital. There were three deaths at the hospital Sunday. There are now remaining in the hospital forty-two patients. No houses were placarded in the city Sunday. All persons leaving the city will need health certificates.

Black smallpox is raging in Nodaway county, Mo. The disease was brought from Hot Springs, Ark., by the corpse of a citizen of Maryville, who was under treatment at the Springs. The coffin was opened at his father's house and again at the church funeral, which was largely attended. Monday twenty cases were reported, the schools were closed, and the city quarantined.

The State of Illinois Board of Health on Monday received notice of a small pox scare at Mattoon. Mrs. Peter Mason was at Hot Springs with her husband, who was a consumptive. They returned to Mattoon a few days ago and Mr. Mason died. The funeral was held Saturday and largely attended. Mrs. Mason is now ill.



Railroad President (to Clerk of Weather)—If you do not at once prevent this weather from obstructing the United States Mails, I shall instruct the Government to call out the Federal Troops.

## IN A PREDICAMENT.

GOLD USED TO PAY CURRENT EXPENSES.

While an Enormous Surplus of Other Money Lay in the Treasury—The Gold Reserve Myth Exploded—Bondholders on Top.

Although the administration obtained by the sale of bonds during last year \$117,380,282 for the alleged purpose of redeeming greenbacks and treasury notes, yet Mr. Carlisle is now forced to admit officially that with the exception of \$12,378,451 every dollar of that gold was used to pay the current expenses of the government. The exact amount of gold used for meeting current expenses was \$105,002,143.

The report of the treasurer further shows that on July 1, 1894, the unexpended balance of appropriations aggregated \$78,291,105, and the total amount available for expenditures on that date was \$364,614,414, making the total available appropriation on July 1, 1894, \$442,905,520. The expenditures during the six months ended December 31, 1894, amounted to \$168,952,450, leaving an unexpended balance on January 1, 1895, of \$273,953,070.

Keep up the gold reserve?

Wonder why the proceeds were used for current expenses.

The Republicans like Reed, say because of lack of revenue.

Somebody has surely lied.

With \$250,000,000 of surplus in the treasury, it is strange that the gold-worshipping administration should have allowed the sacred gold reserve to be spent for anything else except to maintain the parity of gold and silver.

Funny government, anyway, that mortgages the country to buy gold to pay current expenses when it already has a surplus that it can't appropriate fast enough to keep it from crowding the vaults.

This is an awful condition that so much money should get piled up in the way of the policy of the administration to issue \$500,000,000 of bonds.

This is a predicament.

Why don't Congress get a hustle on itself and appropriate money to buy more guns?

Clear the deck—get this base money out of the way, so that the President can store up the gold he is buying.

Money must not be allowed to accumulate when all the money lenders of the world are clamoring for a chance to lend us gold on fifty-year bonds.

They must be accommodated, or they will bust—and great will be the bust thereof.

The parity of gold and silver must be preserved if we have to buy all the gold in the world to do it.

Just as soon as we get all the gold, then the money lenders will restore silver and we can buy that at the same price.

We must save the money lenders, if we don't Grover won't get his pay from Mr. Rothschild. Here's all this confounded money piled up here, and when the people see it, they are liable to kick us off the continent for borrowing more.

We must appropriate or perish.

The gold reserve was a good scheme—but now we're in a pretty mess of bugs.

The papers have been prying into the private affairs of the government, and found that we had plenty of money all the time.

The bondholders are losing confidence and some of them are getting scared.

They have awful dreams at night of dynamite and wet elm clubs and hemp, and "death to interest-bearing bonds."

The President now has a hundred policemen to guard his palace, and he gets letters every day from working-men asking where they can find a job. He actually walked up right in the middle of the night one time lately and wondered what the people were kicking about. He is prosperous—isn't that what they elected him for?

Even the fossilized old mummy show in the Senate is startled to think that the people should want to know what the government is doing.

## INTRICACIES OF BANKING.

Convert the Expert Bank Officials Into Bonded Government Employees.

In the course of an editorial on "The Government and Banking," Harper's Weekly says:

"Long experience has demonstrated that, with few exceptions, the politi-

clians who are sent to Congress or who become members of the cabinet are not capable of mastering the intricacies of the banking business."

Something about the banking business, isn't there? Ordinary mortals can't comprehend this idea of getting in debt for thousands of dollars, and then drawing interest on your debts while you pay none on what you owe! This business of cornering money and compelling people to pay you a big rate for the loan on your credit or your promissory notes, is indeed a puzzle. Yes, it is a very peculiar and "intricate" business—almost as hard to understand as three-card monte or the shell game. As politicians and representatives of the people are incapable of comprehending it, the only safe course is to give the bankers the power to frame our currency laws. As they are now, the money power is able to control about everything, but there may be some points in which the bankers could improve these laws, and make it easier to rake in the fruits of others' labor.

How nice if the common people could only be made to believe such stuff—that finance is a matter utterly beyond their comprehension, and it would be safer for them to try to legislate on the tides and the law of gravitation than to tamper with the currency. Wouldn't stand all the "intricacies" of getting something for nothing by hoos-pousing the money supply have a picnic? If money were something the people could take or let alone, if the law didn't make it a legal tender and compel them to pay their debts in it, if it wasn't the only means by which they can conveniently and economically effect the exchanges of their products, then it might be safe to pass the subject by as too intricate for ordinary mortals. But, as it is largely by means of their manipulation of the money supply that the few are able to rob the many of the fruits of their toil, it behooves every man to study the money questions and understand all the devious and "intricate" methods by which wealth uses money to oppress and defraud labor. And about the first question to ask these masters of the "intricacies" of banking is: Why should one man's debt circulate as money and draw interest rather than another's?—Star and Kansan.

"H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman, "J. H. TURNER, Secretary, "M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer."

At the meeting of the National Executive Committee at Chicago, August 2, 1893, the committee again renewed that request. At the meeting of the full committee at St. Louis, February 22, 1894, the following resolution was adopted as a part of the report of the committee on address: "Resolved, That we renew our recommendation adopted at the meetings of the National Executive Committee at Indianapolis and Chicago, and earnestly urge every state and county committee to organize the Industrial Legion in every voting precinct in the land."

At a meeting of the full committee at St. Louis, December 29, 1894, the following resolution reported by the union vote of the committee on organization was adopted: "Resolved, That to any state as to the plan of organization it shall adopt, we renew the recommendation of the national committee in favor of the organization of the Industrial Legion in every precinct in the land; and, further recommend that no dues shall be exacted only from legions that operate the rebate plan, and that in all cases where members are able, they be urged to send ten cents per annum to headquarters; that all clubs or other orders that wish to change into legions shall send 20 cents for supplies, and that original legions shall send 50 cents, but that no legion shall be denied a charter when it is unable to pay for it, and that these organizations shall be called People's Party Clubs, People's Party Legions or Industrial Legions, in order to suit the conditions in each state, and that the Rule 15 of instructions of the Industrial Legion be dropped, and that all People's Party clubs or legions shall report to the same headquarters in order to avoid confusion and to perfect a systematic organization." So, that including the meeting at Washington, February 23, 1893, the national executive committee have endorsed the legion three times and the full committee twice. At Chicago, August 2, 1893, Messrs. Donnelly, Strickler and Rankin were added to the executive council, making the entire executive committee of the People's Party. In addition to the above many state conventions, a great majority of the state committees and other important delegate bodies of our party have approved it, and to further demonstrate the acceptance of this form of organization, we bear on our books the names of over 1,200 of the best and brightest workers of our cause, who have taken a formal commission as legion recruiting officers; we have mailed thousands of constitutions and instructions in response to requests from individual members of our party in every state.

From the very beginning we have had the constant aid of the reform press; they have published all our circulars, also made editorial appeals and we have the service of the Ready Print Populist columns and W. S. Morgan, the efficient and alert sentinel of the National Legion, sent a special edition

Six years ago this month August Belmont stood in the sawdust of Madison Square Garden and awarded ribbons to stamp tuff box fighters. At that time his fame rested on the ownership of the champion brace of the game breed which was the height of canine vogue. As bench show judge and president of the American Kennel club he gradually acquired national reputation. To-day he designates to the United States government the terms upon which gold by the hundredweight shall be furnished for redeeming currency notes. He negotiates with a president and a secretary of the treasury in secret upon the fate of a nation's contracts. That is the beauty of a free country. You can't tell when the man you esteem beneath your serious notice will have a big slice of the country standing in his name.—St. Louis Republic.

The constitution says: "Congress shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States." Now arises the question how King Grover and Lord Carlisle acquired that power.

## A GRAND ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL LEGION.

Gen. Paul Van Der Voort Reviews the Situation and Makes an Eloquent Appeal—Let Organization Be the Watchword of the People's Party.

The duty that has devolved upon me in assuming the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Industrial Legion has been the most burdensome of my life. I spent a quarter of a century in building up the Grand Army, holding all its offices of every grade, and gave after my term as Commander-in-Chief several years in assisting in developing the Women's Relief Corps, which was organized under a call issued by me, and in all these years I never had the load to carry that has been crowded into the last two, in doing the work put into my hands by the National Executive Committee of our party. I have had more anxious days and sleepless nights than I care to number. It is well known I never wanted the place, endeavored to resign at the close of the campaign of 1893, but have been compelled to bear the burden, and am now here to turn it over to some one with capacity and patience greater than mine.

The Legion was organized by the National Executive Committee of the People's Party, acting unofficially, at their meeting at Memphis, Tenn., on November 19, 1892. In conjunction with them, about one hundred of the leaders of the Farmer's Alliance and other industrial orders became its charter members.

The notification of my election came from Hon. H. E. Taubeneck and Geo. F. Washburn, and the formal notice from the secretary of the National Committee, J. H. Turner, who had also been made Adjutant General of the Legion. I at first declined the position, but when earnestly urged from all quarters, I insisted that if I accepted the constitution should be revised, secrecy eliminated and a simpler form adopted. A meeting was called at Indianapolis on December 29, 1892, and Messrs. Taubeneck, Rankin and Turner and a large delegation attended. On the distinct understanding that the National Committee would endorse this plan and hold up my hands with all their power and push the work, I accepted, and the officers of the National Committee issued the following appeal: "We kindly request that the People's Party in their power and lend a helping hand to organize the Industrial Legion. Push the organization into every state, county, precinct and school district in the land."

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All the above orders feared the legion would interfere with their work, and hence, we had, if not the open and active, the negative opposition of the governing forces of all of them, who have simply said wait, and see if we cannot resurrect our own. I have always been a firm believer in labor organizations and unions and when I accepted my position, I said in the address: "I am assured that the legion does not interfere in any way with any of the industrial orders which have so grandly done their part in educating the people, but simply fills the long-felt want of supplying a compact, political body, in which all can unite on one common creed and the only test of membership be loyalty to the platform of the People's Party; if I deemed we should in any way conflict with any of the great industrial or labor organizations I should have nothing to do with it."

If we propose to have any organization worthy of the name for 1896, we must all bury selfish interests and unite all the organizing force we have in the party to band all the people in sympathy with us in one organization, and that the one endorsed by the official voice of the party. The machinery is all ready, the workers duly commissioned, we have made a beginning in all the states but eight, and if added to the patriotic appeal of all the great leaders of labor the reform press will still further continue their noble work, we can win the battle. If the 2,000,000 voters of the People's Party, with the women and noble youth, who are our inspiration and hope, would all meet on a given day and join the People's Legion, it would send dismay among the money-changers the world over.

I think all the labor leaders are now convinced that it is folly to strike; they do not even support each other, and in every one that is inaugurated the plutocratic forces have well-eyed bands of anarchists to commit depredations that prejudice the masses. If Mr. Debs had been supported by all the labor organizations in the United States he could have won; but how many stood off cold-hearted and said to themselves: If he wins it will disband all of our orders and make his the great labor order of the world; so they let him fall and show more sympathy by resolutions than they did by actual aid. When I contemplate the provocation of organized labor I wonder at their

of his paper to all the legion members, and all recruiting officers at his own expense, and has constantly kept the legion before the people. I cordially thank the People's Party press everywhere for their potent help; they represent a gallant band whose sacrifices will never be known, who cannot be bought, sold or bartered, and whose unselfish and unrewarded labor to our party is beyond all praise.

The legion will and does fill the long-felt want of a compact political body. It interferes with no other organization; it is simply the partisan club, and its method of organization has met with the cordial approval of our party and is even admired by those who differ from us. All the valid objections that have been made are covered by the resolution adopted by the national committee on December 29 at St. Louis, and all the clubs and farm and labor orders can be chartered by sending names of members and 20 cents, without change of officers or their titles. This was the idea of the national committee and reformers who made the legion, who provided in the original constitution that all farm and labor orders should be chartered free.

I have many and sore grievances that I could air; I have received treatment that I have a right to resent during my life, and send a vendetta down to my tribe, but I here and now bury it all and consecrate myself anew to the work. Realizing the deplorable condition of our nation, that men are nothing but the dust of the earth, and that if we would hand down liberty and free government to coming people, we must bear our burden and faint not, I forbear. I deem it my duty to speak plainly in reference to the difficulty of organizing the People's Party. The forces that compose it have been organized to death and scarcely a week passes but that some versatile genius evolves some new plan to band the people together and still further divide our forces. We have hundreds of discordant camps and scarcely one of them hold a national meeting, but days are devoted to charges and counter-charges of corruption and fraud. These organizations, united, cost a vast sum of money, pay large salaries and are generally firm in the opinion that nobody should be allowed to organize but the peculiar forces that unite with them. From all of the organizations in the cities the People's Party has not yet received in the nation even the number of voters that are claimed to hold membership in one. If we received these labor votes we could carry every city in the United States. While labor forces willingly pay large dues and give and the charter of the legion have continually reduced and yet the members have left me to bear the burden and pay the bills, and besides, to contribute office rent and the clerical labor of myself and family free of charge. In other words, they have thousands of dollars for non-partisan organizations and not a cent for politics, and leave the national committee and the National Legion headquarters bankrupt and cramped for even postage for the enormous correspondence which comes from all the people. In addition, we have a dozen farm orders who are, to say the least, not prosperous, who have graduated their members largely into the People's Party; have wasted two years of effort of the best organizers in the nation, trying to revive or resurrect while their members have simply marched on to the front and demanded partisan organization.

All the above orders feared the legion would interfere with their work, and hence, we had, if not the open and active, the negative opposition of the governing forces of all of them, who have simply said wait, and see if we cannot resurrect our own. I have always been a firm believer in labor organizations and unions and when I accepted my position, I said in the address: "I am assured that the legion does not interfere in any way with any of the industrial orders which have so grandly done their part in educating the people, but simply fills the long-felt want of supplying a compact, political body, in which all can unite on one common creed and the only test of membership be loyalty to the platform of the People's Party; if I deemed we should in any way conflict with any of the great industrial or labor organizations I should have nothing to do with it."

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patience and submission, trampled under foot, robbed, shot down like mad dogs, turned into the street, their places taken by a horde of scum, shipped here from off the streets and amid the slums of Europe, hurled into jail by dishonest, tyrannical judges, though its executors degrade its holy teachings and use their power as an engine of oppression. The only place to strike is at the ballot box and the way to get there is to organize the people into the People's Legion; it covers every situation, it answers every purpose, it fills every want and if the plutocratic agencies determine to use force we can be ready if we are wise in the present hour. If we do not rally now we deserve to be enslaved; and I firmly believe that the only hope of settling the tremendous perils that confront us as a nation is in the immediate organization of all the people who demand emancipation from foreign rule.

The developments during the past two years must convince the masses that dangerous elements are at work and that the foes of liberty are entrenched in the very citadels of the republic. They own the President, his cabinet, the great newspapers, and control the leaders of both the old parties. If the spirit of the men that raised liberty poles in New York and threw the tea in Boston harbor was not dead in this nation the whole people would resent the foreign influences exerted on American soil. On the one hand, the king of the Jews, Rothschild, dominating the financial affairs of the nation, on the other, a potentate who does not speak the English language, ruling with an iron hand the spiritual and meddling with the temporal affairs of 6,000,000 of our people, and the politicians of both the old parties afraid to murmur for fear they will lose votes. I am opposed to foreign dictation and will join hands with any reform force to get rid of it at once and forever. I would brush away the aggression of Great Britain, which from the very beginning has been the open and secret enemy of our Republic. I would adopt a vigorous foreign policy. Let the nation cease to be a cipher on the map of the world; we can afford to be independent. We produce 95 per cent of our raw material, and Great Britain is compelled to buy 90 of hers, and why we should be chained to her cartwheels is because our rulers are shameless traitors to our interests. Oh, for the spirit of the fathers of 1776!

It is not what we have in our platform that creates so much criticism, but it is largely what men in our party advocate outside of it, for there is not a vital doctrine in that platform that American people. We stand with every patriot that helped found the Republic and make the constitution on the money question. We stand with Jackson and Lincoln. We are in favor of the money of the constitution. The cardinal doctrines of the graduated income tax, postal savings bank, and ownership of railroad and telegraph systems is advocated by millions outside of our party; there is scarcely a country in the world but ours that does not enjoy the benefits of these blessings. To-day the European holders of our railroad bonds are demanding that the strictest possible federal supervision shall be inaugurated before they will invest another dollar or even protect what interests they have. The leading German and English financial papers have declared that such must be the case. One of the hoodlums agents of the administration, Congressman Strauss, of New York, declared so in a speech in Congress a short time ago, and Senator Vilas, another spokesman of the administration, made a desperate fight to have the government own and operate the mail cars, when the postoffice bill was pending in the Senate last week. Recently Carroll D. Wright declared in a public address that in a few years the government would operate at least the railroad systems of the country. The National Tribune, the organ of the Grand Army, urges a postal savings bank, and that system and a government telegraph has been advocated by the postoffice department under all administrations, ever since the days of John A. J. Cresswell.

The men who deprecate an income tax cannot fly with their property to a country in Europe where they will not be compelled to pay one. I have no prejudice against men who have amassed millions honestly. I know some who are noble in every way and who favor this tax; but generally speaking, I am in favor of taxing the stolen millions, aggregated in the hands of insolent, shoddy aristocrats, while they are alive, with an income tax, and after they are dead with an inheritance tax. It is a strange thing that the very planks in our platform that are the law of the land in the nations of Europe, whose method of government our plutocratic citizens so thoroughly admire, are the very ones that are singled out as the most terrific wild-cat doctrines that were ever advocated by the lunatics of the world.

The People's Party is the only straight silver party in existence. Had it not been for the devoted, unselfish labors of its 2,000 newspapers, 10,000 orators and 2,000,000 voters, the cause of silver would have been forever lost. During all the time that we have made this fight without a dollar of aid from any source, except the contributions of the people, we have been constantly opposed, ridiculed and vilified by some of the men and organizations claiming to represent the very essence of the silver cause. While they have squandered thousands of dollars in useless efforts, they have, by adhering to the two old parties, or trying to create a new one, and thus divide the silver forces, been a constant hindrance to our progress. The mass of our voters are not mine owners. They represent the industrial classes, and have lost more in one day by the demonization of silver

than the mine owners do in a year. By Senator Jones' estimate, the wheat growers lost \$100,000,000 a year, the cotton planters \$250,000,000 and the wage workers, since 1873, enough money to build and equip all the railroads in the United States. We will continue the battle for the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the consent of any Jew or Gentile or foreign nation on earth, and we extend fraternal greetings and the warm hand of fellowship to all who advocate the vital doctrines of the People's Party on the money question, and invite them to join with us in this great struggle with the full assurance that the People's Party fetters the conscience of no human being, that we are simply moving on education, that unless we can all meet in 1896 and prepare a line of battle to meet the enemy. There is no hope from either of the old parties; the People's Party polled the second highest vote in 22 states. The democratic party is dead in the West. It is reeking with fraud and odious with ballot box stuffing, and if we had an honest election it could not carry a Southern state. It deserves to die, and both it and the republican party, as represented by their leaders, are in the grasp of the money power, and each want to preserve the clutch of the banks over the nation. If 4,000 national banks were not fighting silver, the battle would soon be won. Their power to issue money must be destroyed, and on this line, that the government shall issue the money, we will wage the battle, inviting all the forces who favor this doctrine to unite with us.

All the attempts made to change our platform are premature and unwise; no new or old party was ever called on to change its platform between conventions. Each state, at its convention, can formulate their ideas, and when we meet in 1896, God will give us wisdom to agree on some sound principles that will unite all the reform forces and lead the people to victory. No conference, no self-constituted dictators, or imaginary statesmen or would-be political bosses have any right to assume the power to obliterate the grand document that has marshaled 2,000,000 voters in line, and read the dictum, that because a man stands by the platform he is a traitor to the People's Party.

When I left the republican party I burned the bridges behind me, and I never will be sold or delivered to the democratic party, whether it has labeled silver, gold, nickel or brass, and if our so-called leaders will stand firm we will gather in all the reform elements and elect the next President. All we have to do is to hold the fort, educate the

Every plan submitted by the South, the money power is ten times more dangerous to the people than contagious disease. Every one of them has all the vital principles denounced and ridiculed in the sub-treasury plan. Every one of them is class legislation of the vilest kind, and the leaders of the republican party have endorsed the fraudulent issues of bonds and both the old parties seek to load the nation with bonded indebtedness, payable in gold for a generation to come. Cleveland and Carlisle should be impeached and hurled from power. No man who rots and corrupts an ever ruled over a nation. They usurp more power than any king or czar; they override Congress, defy the people and trample law and constitution under foot. The Rothschild's bond transaction is the most shameful page of our history. General Banks once said: "The treasury department is British ground." So it is to-day, and under this administration the pawn-broker's sign should be added. There is not an anarchist or communist in the People's Party; not a bomb thrower, nor a man who would rob and plunder the people, who evade the law, who purchase and bribe and steal the "livestock of Heaven to serve the devil in" are the real anarchists and have brought a horde of that class from across the sea. More than 80 per cent of our voters were born on American soil, and those who were born abroad are the very best element in our nation. The rank and file of the People's Party, though poor in purse, mortgaged and many of them destitute and out of employment, are honest, patient, law-abiding people, and of the thousands of letters received at my office, there were not 100 in all that contained misspelled words or illiterate or incendiary expressions.

We polled our largest vote in the West, where the Union soldiers are the most numerous, and we have a great army with banners of the men that wore the blue marching with us. The gun holder is waging war on the bondholder who robbed him of his pay during the war, and who has assailed the pension roll ever since. We have another army that wore the gray. They have shaken off the manacles of Bourbon democracy; they stand for a fair ballot and an honest count, for "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." They bury the past, and with the Stars and Stripes waving over every line, they join hands with their brothers who wore the blue to save the nation and preserve the flag forever. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, once said in a speech: "That this nation may yet be saved by the 95 per cent of American born population who live in the Sunny South." The greatest event in this whole political revolution is the magnificent conflict for the rights of the people waged in the South, and in 1896 they will emancipate all their states and help plant the People's Party candidate in the White House. Let us all consecrate ourselves anew to the holy cause. A great orator recently said: "It has been demonstrated that great wrongs may be righted and great reforms achieved without the shedding of one drop of human blood." Let this be our aim; an army of peace, moving in a relentless tide upon the ballot box, with this pledge in the words of the immortal Lincoln written upon all our hearts: "We here highly resolve that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom and that the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

PAUL VAN DER VOORT.







## Saved His Life BY USING AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"When my adopted son was seven years of age, he had a severe cough as ever known to one to suffer from. He coughed incessantly, and spit up blood. I tried everything I could think of, but he constantly grew worse, and I feared the poor little fellow would surely die. At last, I gave him Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, being recommended to do so by the physician. This medicine gave the child speedy relief and effected a permanent cure."—Mrs. M. E. DEBART, Liberty, Texas.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**  
Received Highest Awards  
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

## THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Published Every Thursday

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Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

## COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Prof. T. K. Roberts visited Shelby last Sunday.

A. P. Longshore spent last Friday in Dadeville.

E. S. Lyman, of Montevallo, was in the city Tuesday.

W. A. Walburn, of Shelby, was in the city yesterday.

Rufus Lester paid Childersburg a flying trip Monday.

J. K. Milner, of Anniston, was in the city last Saturday.

P. M. Rowland, of Talladega, was in the city Tuesday.

Will O'Connor, of New Orleans, is visiting relatives in the city.

Thompson Cooper, of Shelby Springs, was in the city Monday.

E. L. Fulton, Jr., of Siluria, was in town a short while last Saturday.

J. S. Jackson, of Lewis, was in town a short while last Saturday.

H. E. Reynolds, Esq., spent several days last week in Montevallo.

Dr. J. H. Gunn, of Calera, was in the city a short while last Friday.

P. G. Trent, of Childersburg, spent several days this week in the city.

Mrs. Mary Lynch, of Lynch, is visiting relatives and friends in the city this week.

Mrs. Sam Bristow, of Shelby Springs, spent Monday with the family of W. B. Greek.

Mrs. M. J. Meroney, of Montevallo, visited her daughter Mrs. D. B. McMath last week.

Miss Nalda Christian, of Shelby, was the guest of Miss Annie Milner Saturday and Sunday.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Andrew School Furnishing company.

Mrs. J. W. Johnston, after several days visit to relatives at New Orleans, returned home last Friday.

E. D. Hall and family, who have been visiting relatives in New Orleans for some time, returned home last Friday.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

I will be in Columbiana about the 20th of March, to remain one week only. Fully prepared to do all kinds of dental work and extract teeth without pain. Prices reduced to suit the hard times. Respectfully, W. W. Corley.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a mass meeting held in the court house on last Saturday to nominate candidates for the city officers of Columbiana. So far as we have heard, the ticket nominated gives very general satisfaction.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph Gallery.

It is not to be wondered at that Ayer's Pills are in such universal demand. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, or any other complaint needing a laxative, these pills are unsurpassed. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, and every dose is effective.

It has been cold in Georgia. Down at Irwinton it is said that a young man kissed his girl good-night last week and the tears caused by the parting, froze their lips together and the mother had to heat a kettle of water before he could leave.—Mountain Home.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Columbiana was held on last Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m., to nominate a ticket to fill the city offices of Columbiana. Mr. J. R. White was elected chairman and Henry Milner secretary, on motion of J. R. Beavers, a committee was appointed composed of B. L. Moore, D. R. McMillan, J. W. Johnston and T. J. Weaver to select candidates, after a short conference they reported W. B. Brown for Mayor, B. L. Moore, J. R. White, A. P. Longshore, E. B. Nelson and W. A. Tallant as Aldermen. The ticket is composed of good citizens and will be acceptable to the people generally.

## Columbiana Literary Society.

Our Society met on Friday evening last at the residence of Mr. J. K. White.

The program as arranged for the evening was well executed.

Several visitors were present. An interesting talk was made by Rev. T. M. Wilson for the good of the order.

Owing to the fact that our Society is large and our room very limited, we are compelled to narrow our invitation.

So the Society now invites only the active members, the honorary members, the older citizens, and the young people who are eligible to membership and desire to join.

The Society will meet on next Friday evening at the residence of Dr. J. H. Williams.

JNO. S. LEPPER, JR.,  
Cor. Sec'y.

## Program for the Columbiana Literary Society.

Hereafter the program will be published three meetings in advance.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Opening Song. Society

Prayer. Chaplain

Roll Call and Quotation Responses.

Clifton Anchors

Miss Lula Wilson

Declamation.

Miss Earl Anchors

Reading.

Miss Edna Nelson

Music.

Miss Mable Greek

Recitation.

F. E. Elliott

Humorous Speech.

Miss Louella Teague

Music.

Miss Walter O'Hara

Composition.

Miss Pearl Seale

Composition.

J. S. Leeper, Jr.

News Report.

Cross Questions and Crooked Answers.

Questions.

Miss Louie Longshore

Answers.

J. W. Dykes

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Opening Song, "America." Society

Prayer. Chaplain

Roll Call and Quotation Responses.

"The Mother of George Washington"

A Paper by Miss Clara Wimpey

"The Boyhood of Washington"

A Paper by E. LaTaste

Music.

Miss Sadie Williams

"Washington, the Soldier and Patriot"

A Paper by H. Hammond

"Washington, the Statesman"

A Paper by B. H. O'Hara

"Washington's Private Life, Last Days and Death"

A Paper by Miss Lena Hendrick

Music.

Miss Pearl Hendrick and Allie Nelson

News Report.

Miss Ethel Greek

Cross Questions and Crooked Answers.

Questions.

J. M. Spencer

Answers.

Miss Emma Minstead

Summer Hill Talk.

Health very good.

Mark Jones rolled logs on the 5th inst.

Dr. Milam was in the neighborhood the first of the week.

Rev. George Crumpton filled his regular appointment here last Sunday.

Rev. C. W. O'Hara will preach for us the 5th Sunday in this month.

We have had a few days good weather and our farmers have made good use of it.

Clod hopping and road working is the order of the day.

Clod Hopper.

If you want Buist's famous garden seed, go to L. Longshore.

## Local Items Seared.

Health of community good.

S. Sykes and Sister of Lynch spent Sunday on Four Mile.

George Powell of Fayetteville, spent Sunday with home folks.

J. E. West of New Ala. spent Sunday with home folks and others.

W. J. Parker and wife of the Kingdom spent Sunday on Four Mile.

It seems that all of the boys want to go west from the start they made last Sunday.

D. M. Smith and W. S. McEwen attended the quarterly Conference at Wils'nille Saturday.

J. W. Dykes one of Colubiana's handsome knights of the yard stick spent Sunday on Four Mile.

C. A. Mason had the boss log rolling last week, and some of the boys got one more good meal.

J. D. Baker and C. Farr attended the closing exercises of Prof. Spearman's school at K. Springs, and report a good time.

Success to the Angel, Frank and the Advocate.

REX.

## Camp Branch Snap Shots.

Health of community very good.

Dr. M. W. Leonard is fast building up his rep.

We regret the death of our dear friend Riley Hayle.

The farmers are making good use of these beautiful days.

Prof. A. W. Horton is progressing nicely with his school.

From some cause or other, Cousin Tom don't like his new name.

The President of the bumb society has returned to his old boarding place.

Our friend Mr. Dever is still beating the path between Longview and the "squires."

The Prof. has bought property on the Branch, look out girl's this means business.

Messrs. Joe Robinson and E. A. Bently have sold out and will soon leave for Louisiana.

We are glad to learn Reuben Foust, who has been sick for quite a while, is now convalescing.

The long lost prodigal son has returned to R. M. P's which of course meets the approbation of the young lady.

"JOSEPHUS."

## K. Spring Locals.

Singing at Liberty on next fifth Sunday.

Health of community very good at present.

We are having fine weather now for the farmers.

Rev. C. W. O'Hara has been called to preach at Liberty church for this year.

B. L. Kendrick, our highly esteemed merchant, went over to Bessemer last week.

Mr. E. M. Kendrick was very unfortunate not long ago in getting his kitchen burned.

We presume the Pro. was highly pleased last Friday at the exhibition especially when his best girl came in.

Prof. J. A. Spearman's school closed last Friday; the exhibition was quite a success, the house was very badly crowded, but all seemed to enjoy the exercises very much.

We think the Prof. has done a great deal of good here since his school began, we also had some very nice music in connection with the exercises.

Success to the Advocate and its many readers.

PEOPLE'S PARTY GIRL.

## PEOPLE WHO LOVE BOOKS

Like to have those books conveniently and properly arranged.

We manufacture and sell several sorts of book cases, dictionaries, etc.

Being manufacturers, we can afford to sell them at the usual retail prices and to give a valuable present of books with each purchase.

With a \$5.00 dictionary holder, for instance, we give you a choice of several sets of books, each worth from \$2.00 to \$4.00. With a larger purchase, we give more books. Send for price lists, catalogues and lists of premiums.

A postal card will do.

65 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Andrews

School

Furnishing

Company

## Creswell Items.

Corn planting time is here.

About one fifth the usual amount of guano has been sold at this station to date.

Our farmers have decided to plant less cotton and more corn, peas, sorghum, potatoes, etc.

Rev. Mr. May, of the Methodist church, will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday at 11 a. m.

James T. Leeper, Esq., of Columbiana, was in our neighborhood last week on professional business.

Guano is selling at twenty five dollars per ton. Can a farmer afford to pay that price for a few three cent cotton?

I regret to learn that Mr. R. B. Cater is dangerously ill with pneumonia. His many friends will rejoice to hear of his recovery.

The irrepresible Joe Turner, left us Sunday for Odena, where he goes to accept a position with a saw mill company. Success to him in his new field of labor.

James Lee, son of Mr. T. J. Lee, was the victim of a distressing accident last Monday evening, the 4th inst. He was out hunting and for some cause his gun exploded. The breech pin was blown through his head, entering his forehead and coming out just above his left ear. Strange to say, he is still alive, but his attending physician Dr. Nelson, has very little hope of his recovery. The family have the sympathy of the community.

## The Gold Flower.

This flower, so fittingly called Gold Flower, was produced by M. Moser, of Versailles, France, and introduced in Europe last season, the plants selling at very high figure, only a few plants coming to America. The flowers are two to three inches across, of a bright, shining, golden yellow and bearing numerous handsome stamens. The plant is of low, spreading, branching growth, with handsome leaves, the upper side much darker than the lower. It is perfectly hardy, forms an excellent border, or is grand for bedding, while as a single pot plant it is charming with its clean, bright green foliage as a background for the flowers, great, shiny yellow disks brilliant in their reflections as burnished gold.

This year an enterprising firm is offering it at the price of ordinary plants, viz., 25 cents a plant.

By sending ten cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for Vick's Floral Guide, (which amount may be deducted from first order), you will learn all about this beautiful plant Hypericum Moserianum, and also regarding their offer of \$300 cash for a name for the New Double Sweet Pea.

## MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too. Such as a Conover, Everett, Harv or Kingsbury piano; a Chicago, Cottage or Farrard & Votey organ. Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins, and other small instruments, showing reduced prices, will be sent on request.

Also, Bicycles and Typewriters, Sewing Machines from \$15 up. Catalogue and prices sent free. Write for them, I can save you money.

Special inducements offered to farmers.

E. E. FORBES,

ANNISTON, ALA.

## BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP.

We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "Home Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you?

Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Your weeks by our method of teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. Positions Guaranteed under certain conditions. Send for our free illustrated 96 page catalogue and "State your wants." Address J. E. Draughon President—Draughon's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Telegraphy—Nashville, Tenn., 11 Teachers, 600 Students the past year. No vacation. Enter any time. Cheap for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

## Waverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American Cycles, who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

INDIANA Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN—We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$85? We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have faith in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all Waverley wheels we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a right good number), we have never had a single frame nor a broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly, WALTER C. MERCEUR & CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get the Catalogue "J." Free by mail.

INDIANAPOLIS BICYCLE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## IT IS A FACT THAT OLD HICKORY WAGONS RUN LIGHT LAST WELL CARRY THE LOAD

P. H. EARLE & CO.,  
1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business; 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flowers); 1 package of my Cotton, "Kings Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

## QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

"Pure," "Wholesome," "Has no superior." Sample 10c.

Allegro. 1st time. 2d time.

1. "QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER" is of all we've found the best. Absolutely pure and wholesome. (Omit.) Claims a place above the rest.

2. With ten pennies get a sample of our Quaker any day. If it is not just as good as this, we will never be paid. Ho your pennies will be repaid.

3. How can it be all and so good, and so pure? We will never be paid. Those who use Q. C. B. P.

4. For success will ever be low. (Omit.) Those who use Q. C. B. P.

Ask your grocer for it. Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

## ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

Have sold to consumers for 30 years, No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27

Single Seater, \$24.50. Double Seater, \$27.00. Triple Seater, \$29.50. Four Seater, \$32.00. Five Seater, \$34.50. Six Seater, \$37.00. Seven Seater, \$39.50. Eight Seater, \$42.00. Nine Seater, \$44.50. Ten Seater, \$47.00. Eleven Seater, \$49.50. Twelve Seater, \$52.00. Thirteen Seater, \$54.50. Fourteen Seater, \$57.00. Fifteen Seater, \$59.50. Sixteen Seater, \$62.00. Seventeen Seater, \$64.50. Eighteen Seater, \$67.00. Nineteen Seater, \$69.50. Twenty Seater, \$72.00.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as above. \$70 to \$100. Same as above. \$100 to \$150. Same as above. \$150 to \$200. Same as above. \$200 to \$250. Same as above. \$250 to \$300. Same as above. \$300 to \$350. Same as above. \$350 to \$400. Same as above. \$400 to \$450. Same as above. \$450 to \$500. Same as above. \$500 to \$550. Same as above. \$550 to \$600. Same as above. \$600 to \$650. Same as above. \$650 to \$700. Same as above. \$700 to \$750. Same as above. \$750 to \$800. Same as above. \$800 to \$850. Same as above. \$850 to \$900. Same as above. \$900 to \$950. Same as above. \$950 to \$1000. Same as above.

OUR HARNESS. Single Harness, \$15. Double Harness, \$18. Triple Harness, \$21. Four Harness, \$24. Five Harness, \$27. Six Harness, \$30. Seven Harness, \$33. Eight Harness, \$36. Nine Harness, \$39. Ten Harness, \$42. Eleven Harness, \$45. Twelve Harness, \$48. Thirteen Harness, \$51. Fourteen Harness, \$54. Fifteen Harness, \$57. Sixteen Harness, \$60. Seventeen Harness, \$63. Eighteen Harness, \$66. Nineteen Harness, \$69. Twenty Harness, \$72.

W.B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

## THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

## A Saw Mill.

And I am prepared to furnish UNDRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices.

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED

At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

## T. B. HOLCOMBE

## Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 18th 1894.

North Bound.

Leave Meridian.



# Spring Medicine

Is so important that you should be sure to get THE BEST. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven its unequalled merit by its thousands of remarkable cures, and the fact that it has a larger sale than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier shows the great confidence the people have in it. In fact it is the Spring Medicine. It cures all blood diseases, builds up the nerves and gives strength to the whole system that, as one lady puts it, "It seemed to make me anew."

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for your Spring Medicine do not buy any substitute. Be sure to get

"I was all broken down in health, so weak and nervous I was hardly able to be up. I had severe pains in my side, and headache. I would often have to stop when going up-stairs on account of palpitation of the heart. I had no appetite and a distressed feeling in my stomach. I resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took two bottles, and have not had a spell of sick headache for four months, feel well, work all day and eat heartily. My friends remark how well I am looking. I think all nervous run down people ought to take it, especially nursing mothers." Mrs. S. Ashworth, Eaton, O.

## HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

HIGHEST AWARD  
WORLD'S FAIR.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

FOOD BEST SUITED TO ALL  
WEAK CONDITIONS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS  
FOR  
Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and  
AGED PERSONS

THE SAFEST FOOD IN  
THE SICK ROOM FOR  
INVALIDS

AND CONVALESCENTS.

PURE DELICIOUS, NOURISHING

FOOD

NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND  
CHILDREN

THE  
IMPERIAL GRANUM

IS SOLD BY  
DRUGGISTS.

JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK.

LAST year we commented on elaborate plan of advertising, but before we had time to do so, the advertisement was withdrawn. We were told that the advertisement was withdrawn because it was too good. We were told that the advertisement was withdrawn because it was too good. We were told that the advertisement was withdrawn because it was too good.

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### STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

#### Somewhat Riotous.

On Sunday night about 10 o'clock the people of Auburn, were aroused by a fusillade within the city limits. It was soon known to have occurred at a negro bawling and dance, where Will Taylor and George Turk, alias Cobb, had been shot. Turkey through the leg and Turk through the wrist. During the evening Turk, who has an unsavory reputation, had grossly insulted and threatened one of the cadets, and rumor has it that nearly a hundred cadets and a dozen or more citizens were about the bawling during the firing, but all disappeared before the officers arrived. This said that Turk fired the first shot and that he has no sympathy among either blacks or whites.

#### Unlicensed Stills Demolished.

Deputy Revenue Collector D. A. Hughes and Deputy United States Marshal C. C. Smith seized and destroyed an illicit distillery of large capacity and 500 gallons of beer Saturday night in Winston county. C. C. Cooper, Sam Shain and J. M. Burns were arrested and taken to Jasper. It is claimed that these men owned and operated the still. Near Barton post-office, Colbert county, Deputy Collector Coffee and two deputy marshals destroyed a copper still of 150 gallons capacity and about 600 gallons of beer, but no arrests were made.

#### Homeless in Blount.

At the "Gray Goose" saloon, five miles from Warrior, Sunday, John Franklin, the proprietor, shot and killed William Howard. The place is in Blount county, and as a law of the state prevents selling whiskey within five miles of Warrior, Franklin put up a bar at the point above referred to. Sunday, among others, Howard was at the "Gray Goose" and after taking several drinks refused to pay and after a few words knocked Franklin down and ran. Franklin grabbed a pistol and followed, shooting Howard through the back and stomach, killing him. Franklin is under arrest. Howard leaves a wife and five children.

#### A Locomotive Engine Explodes.

Friday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock freight train No. 41 left Columbus, Ga., for Birmingham, and when one mile and a half from Henryville, engine No. 1003, which was pulling the train, exploded, totally demolishing the engine and wrecking three cars. The train was running at the rate of about six miles an hour, which slow time was due to the fact that a special was just ahead. Engineer P. A. McGuire and Fireman William Reeves were the victims. After the explosion an examination showed that the fragments of the engine were scattered in every direction for several hundred yards. The terrific explosion blew the bodies of the engineer and fireman away about fifty and 300 yards respectively, in opposite directions. When picked up only a few bruises were found on the body of Engineer McGuire, the one which evidently produced death being in the forehead.

#### "Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

At East Birmingham on Saturday evening Walter Shelton, a white boy, about 12 years old, and Hill, a negro boy about the same age, were in a barn snapping a gun at each other by turns. When the gun had been laid down for a while a brother of Hill put a cap in it, and upon returning, Shelton took it up and, not observing the cap, leveled the gun at Hill and pulled the trigger. The gun fired, the load entering Hill's face and killing him.

#### Postoffice Broken Into.

United States Deputy Marshal Williams brought Harvey Turney of Morgan county to Birmingham Monday to be tried on the charge of robbing a postoffice. Last Thursday night the postoffice at Lawrence Cove, Morgan county, was broken into and robbed of about \$2 worth of stamps. Goods to the amount of \$7 or \$8 were also taken from the store in which the postoffice was located. Lawson Mason was arrested on a state warrant charging him with the robbery, and Turney was arrested as above stated for the same offense. There is also a United States warrant out for Mason, and an effort is being made to have the state authorities turn him over to the United States authorities.

#### Fatal Result of a Burn.

During the last time the snow covered the ground a little two-year-old boy of Joe Richardson, of Jefferson county, fell in the fire and was burned almost to death. Physicians attended the child, and for a time it seemed as if it would recover. But early Monday morning very unexpectedly the child grew rapidly worse and finally died.

#### Base Ingratitude.

A young Englishman who goes by the name of Harry McKnight is wanted in Florence on the charge of embezzlement. McKnight is charged with stealing a registered letter containing \$20 from Colonel Cutter Smith. He was sent to the postoffice with an order for the letter and obtained it, so it is alleged, but failed to return with it. McKnight came to Florence a month ago tired, hungry and ragged. He was taken in, by Mr. Smith and given work in his office. He disappeared Saturday night and has not been heard from since.

#### New License Law.

By the act of the legislature approved on the 18th of February last the annual state and county license on whiskey dealers was increased from \$450 to \$187.50, and the license on brewers from \$25.50 to \$150 a year. The same act also provides that all who had not taken out license prior to the approval of that act, should be subject to the increased rate.

#### Fatal Neglect of Duty.

The coroner's inquest in the case of the blow-up on the Central railroad near Weems' Station, Saturday last, by which Engineer F. A. McGuire and Fireman William Reeves, lost their lives, has been concluded. Only a few witnesses were examined, and a boiler maker and some other experts. The jury's verdict was that the accident was caused by the negligence of Engineer McGuire in not taking water at Henry Ellen station, four miles the other side of the wreck.

### R. H. Hudson Surrenders.

Last summer during the mining troubles in the Birmingham district Deputy Sheriff's Charley Coland and James Smith went to Hudson's house, near Coalburg, to arrest George Hudson, son of R. H. Hudson, against whom warrants charging him with participating in the Pratt mines riot had been sworn out. On entering the house the two officers were fired upon and fatally wounded, both dying in a short while. The Hudsons fled to the mountains. They were followed by the sheriff, with a posse, including 50 state troops. The hill to which the Hudsons had retired was surrounded, but they, firing on their pursuers and wounding two of them, escaped. The governor offered a reward of \$400 for the arrest of either of them, but it does not appear that any special effort has been made to earn the reward. Last Wednesday morning the elder Hudson voluntarily surrendered to the sheriff, was carried before Judge Green on a writ of habeas corpus and released under bail in two cases of \$2,500 each.

#### A Commendable Experiment.

Dr. H. L. Stone of Montgomery, returned from a trip to Illinois and Missouri a day or so ago. The object of his visit was to buy brood mares and mule colts. Thursday Dr. Stone sent out to his plantation eight miles west of this city, about forty head of yearling mules which he bought in the vicinity of Virden, Ill. For several years Dr. Stone has been experimenting along this line and the big drove of mule colts that attracted so much attention on the streets Thursday, is the result of his conclusions which are that we can raise mules in middle Alabama cheaper than the farmers of the Northwest. Dr. Stone says that while our lands here may not grow the grain of the West, he thinks pea vines a solution of the stock problem of this section. Dr. Stone now has on his place in addition to the mule colts sent out Thursday, two or three fifteen brood mares, and a half dozen horse colts that are highly bred and are beauties. This purchase of Dr. Stone's will attract attention all over Alabama. It is a new move in this section and the result will be watched with great interest by every farmer in the State who is timid to break away from the curse of this country, the all cotton system.

#### About the New Tax Laws.

State Auditor Parfitt has issued circulars to Tax Assessors and Collectors and to Probate Judges, calling their attention to certain provisions of the law. He calls the attention of Tax Assessors to sections 20 and 27 of said act, and informs them that wherever practicable the law is to apply to assessments now going on. The attention of Tax Collectors is called to section 40 and that part of the law requiring interest to be collected on all delinquent taxes. He calls the especial attention of Probate Judges to the fact that they are required to make weekly remittances to the Treasurer, and must do so to get commissions.

#### The Usual Result.

Deputy Revenue Collector J. R. Caldwell and Deputy United States Marshal Sewell returned last week to Birmingham from a raid through Randolph and Coosa counties. In the former county they had a fight with some moonshiners, and as a result one of the 'shiners, John William Bogg, is lying in a critical condition, with six ugly wounds in his body. He was shot by Alton Caldwell, son of the deputy collector, at whom he was shooting. While in Coosa county Deputy Collector Caldwell captured a bag of spurious coin, and will now proceed to work up a case in that matter.

#### AN OHIO STEAMBOAT

Strikes a Bridge Pier at Cincinnati and Goes Down.

The handsome Cincinnati and New Orleans packet Longfellow went to the bottom of the Ohio river at 7 o'clock Friday morning.

Eight or more people went down with her. She sank in thirty feet of water opposite Marmet coal landing at the foot of Smith street, Cincinnati, O. She struck the channel span of the Chesapeake bridge, and sank within three minutes. According to the best of information, eight persons were lost but there were over one hundred people on board the boat when she struck.

Rivermen say the fog was even greater Friday morning than it had and boats should never have left. It was decided, however, by the owner of the White Collar line which owns it, to send the boat out, and the tow boat Hercules Carrel was sent out to aid her in passing below the bridges. The Carrel was secured to the stern of the Longfellow and both boats passed down the river to a point about fifty yards above the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge, where the Longfellow became unmanageable.

#### DESTITUTION IN NEW FOUNDLAND.

The Good People of Boston and Halifax Send Relief.

The steamship Grand Lake from Halifax, with donations from Boston and vicinity, and offerings from Halifax people on board, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at 5:30 o'clock last Saturday evening and was welcomed by more than 2,000 persons who crowded the wharf and cheered with the wildest enthusiasm. The stars and stripes floated at the Grand Lake's masthead. A feature of the demonstration was the wild manner in which the crowd responded to the cheers for the flag. Finally cheers were proposed for the American people and the frenzied throng cheered until almost exhausted. The destitution existing in New Foundland is dreadful. About 2,000 families in St. Johns alone are in dire destitution and the same state of affairs and in many cases worse, exists all over the island. It is feared the worst has not yet been seen. Five thousand people are fed daily from soup kitchens.

#### Wise and Liberal Romans.

All arrangements have been made for the location of the Southern branch of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills at Rome, Ga. The citizens of Rome gave 200 acres of land to the company with unlimited water supply. This land was paid for by popular subscription. The mill will cost \$700,000, and will run 30,000 spindles and 1000 looms and employ 500 hands. Contracts are to be let at once. The mill will be ready for business November 1, 1905.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

An Off-Quoted Law that Never was Law.

#### A WARNING TO PUBLISHERS.

Scotching Lottery Schemes and Other Frauds. Uncle Sam Stretches Forth His Big Hand to Protect His Little Ones Who are Prone to Bite at Soft Snaps.

Hon. George L. Shoup was re-elected United States senator by the Legislature of Idaho last week.

The Knights of Labor have moved their headquarters from Philadelphia to Washington, D. C. They claim it is a better location for accomplishing the objects of the order.

Public Printer Benedict has dismissed 100 employees of the government printing office, a majority of them being compositors. The removals were caused by the adjournment of congress, which made a scarcity of work. Other dismissals will follow as the business of the bureau decreases.

During the last session of congress there were referred to the senate committee on finance a total of 178 measures and documents of various kinds pertaining to the financial affairs of the government. Action of some kind was taken with regard to forty-seven leaving 131 still standing on the calendar. Most important among these measures upon which the committee failed to act may be classed the proposed bonds of any kind, to repeal the state bank tax and to provide for the temporary deficiency of the revenue and free coinage of silver.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia last week returned an indictment for criminal libel against Charles A. Dana, editor, and William M. Laffan, publisher of the New York Sun. The indictment is based upon a publication in the Sun reflecting upon Frank B. Noyes of the Washington Evening Star. The article complained of as libelous was an editorial touching upon the war between the rival press associations. The first count in the indictment sets forth the gravamen of the case in detail. It consists in the publication of an editorial containing these words: "The corporation (meaning the Associated Press) is organized under the Illinois State law, and the provisions of the statute respecting the personal liability of directors are most amusing. We commend a careful study of them to the unfortunate newspaper managers who have been roped in. They may see their way to making such a thoroughly dishonest director as F. B. Noyes of Washington, for instance, refund to them the amount of the extra assessment out of which they have been bunched."

#### Ruling on Newspaper Law.

The assistant attorney-general for the postoffice department has made an important ruling in regard to what is known as "newspaper laws." These so-called laws provide that subscribers to newspapers are liable for the price thereof unless they give express notice to discontinue, or when they give notices to discontinue without paying arrears, or refuse to take papers from the office, and that the publisher of a newspaper can have any one arrested for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it, and it is a dangerous trick to allow a subscription to run on for six months or a year and a half and then tell the postmaster to mark it "refused" or send the editor a notice to discontinue the paper. The department has time and again informed parties making inquiries and the public generally that there are no such laws. The ruling now made, however, goes beyond this. It was to the effect that a publisher who makes a demand for payment of the subscription price of his paper through the mails, accompanied by a threat of enforcing such pretended laws in case the demand is not complied with, may be prosecuted for attempting to obtain money under false pretenses, provided he knows that such so-called laws have no existence as laws or decisions of the courts.

#### The New Lottery Law.

Assistant Attorney-General Thomas for the postoffice department has given out a statement relating to the lottery law recently passed, the substance of which, stripped of comment and what is merely explanatory, is as follows:

By virtue of this act it is made punishable by imprisonment for a term of not more than two years or a fine of not more than \$1000, or both, to cause to be brought to this country from abroad or cause to be carried from one state to another in the United States any paper, certificate, ticket or advertisement concerning a lottery. This applies to express companies and other common carriers.

But the most important provision of the bill in the opinion of the postal authorities is the last section thereof, which reads as follows:

"That the powers conferred upon the postmaster-general by the statute of 1890, chapter 908, section 2, are hereby extended and made applicable to all letters or other matters sent by mail."

The section above quoted from the act of March 2, 1895, clothes the postmaster-general with power to refuse to deliver to a party who he finds, upon evidence satisfactory to him, is conducting a lottery, or fraud through the mails, any letter or other mail matter, whether registered or not, and to have it returned to the senders where known or to the dead letter office if unknown, marked "Fraudulent." Under the old law the postmaster-general had authority only to forbid the delivery of registered packages and the payment of money orders to any person conducting a lottery or similar enterprise, or any scheme to defraud through the mails.

#### The Treacherous Pipe.

Gas escaping from a leaking pipe in the office of Lewis Day, a real estate agent of Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday caught fire and exploded, fatally injuring John Lynch and hurting Billy McCormick and Clarence Miner, all fire men, and destroying the building.

THE U. S. Government officially reports ROYAL Baking Powder superior to all others in leavening strength.

(Bulletin 13, Ag. Dept., p. 599.)

It is the best and most economical.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

### ODDITIES OF AN ARMY.

Regiment of Giants, Another Blondes and a Third of Turn-Up Noses.

The Russian army is full of strange features. Thus the biggest fellows are detailed for duty in the bodyguard regiment, "Preobrazhenski," founded by Peter the Great, and originally composed of that monarch's personal friends, all giants in their way. The Czar's family take great pride in this regiment, and on the named day of its patron saint attend the festivities in a body, usually reinforced by foreign ambassadors and ministers. Then there is the Ismailkowsk regiment, where only blondes are tolerated, and the well-known Pawlow Guards, all of whom must have turn-up noses. The regulations of the Guard Chasseurs, on the other hand, admit only dark-haired men. The guard officers, being privileged by birth as well as rank in their chosen professions, treat their colleagues in the line almost as badly as the latter treat their subalterns. Up to a few years ago, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, the distinction between them was such that a guard lieutenant had precedence over the captain of the line. The late Czar's father changed the state of things somewhat, but not much. A major of the guards would, even today, rank higher than a line colonel, if there were such a person. But the advancement of the regular army officer seldom surpasses the rank of battalion chief. Men having attained that distinction are generally made "commanders" of small precincts, while disgraced guard-officers or general staff officers obtain the colonelship or lieutenant colonelship of the regiment to which they devoted their lives.

Only very rarely does a line officer succeed in obtaining a commission in the war academy, and eventually in the general staff. It should be mentioned, however, that the majority are united for such advancement. The requirements of the officer's examination in the line are considerably less stringent than those upon which the admission to the guard's officers' corps are based; the aspirant's social standing is not at all considered, and, to complete the wretchedness of the line officer, his pay is ridiculously small and inadequate, especially that of the infantry officer, the lieutenant receiving not more than \$200 per year, all told. The captain has a little over \$300, the major \$450. The most abject poverty prevails among them, and only a few of the younger officers own more than one uniform, which must do service both on and off parade. The infantry private of the line receives in money 15s per year, including the Czar's and others' presents.

#### London's Project.

London is discussing the project of a world's fair in that city in 1896.

The polar currents contain less salt than those from the equator.

### Wanted—Women.

There is a mining camp called "Bachelor's Rest" about sixty miles north of Tucson, Ariz., and the population now numbers upward of 800. There is not a woman nor a cat in the camp, and 200 men have advertised for wives in a Tucson paper. They must be of good character and understand the duties of a household. The richest miner offers a dowry of \$10,000.

## A Bank Failure.

### AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

A general banking business is done by the human system, because the blood is in its veins whatever wealth we may gain from day to day. This wealth is laid up against "a rainy day" as a reserve fund—we're in a condition of healthy prosperity if we have laid away sufficient capital to draw upon in the hour of our greatest need. There is danger in getting thin, because it is a sign of letting down in health. To gain in blood is nearly always to gain in *whole-some* flesh. The odds are in favor of the germs of consumption and pneumonia, if our liver be inactive and our blood impure, or if our flesh be reduced below a healthy standard. What is required is an increase in our *germ-fighting* strength. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enriches the blood and makes it wholesome, stops the waste of all cases of consumption, builds up the strength. A medicine which will rid the blood of its poisons, cleanse and invigorate the great organs of the body, vitalize the system, fill the whole being with new energy and make permanent work of it, is surely a remedy of great value. But when we make a positive statement that 93 per cent of all cases of consumption can be taken in the early stages of the disease, be cured with the "Discovery," it seems like a bold assertion. All Dr. Pierce asks is that you make a thorough investigation, satisfy yourself of the truth of his assertion. By sending to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., you can get a free book with the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of throat, bronchial and lung diseases, as well as of skin and nervous affections, by the "Golden Medical Discovery." They also publish a book of 100 pages, being a medical treatise on consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, which will be mailed on receipt of address and six cents in stamps.

## McELREES WINE OF CARDUI.



For Female Diseases.

## There's No Use Wasting Words on Ripans Tabules

—THEY—

CURE Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Heartburn, Dizziness, Biliousness.

THEY COST 50 CENTS A BOX.

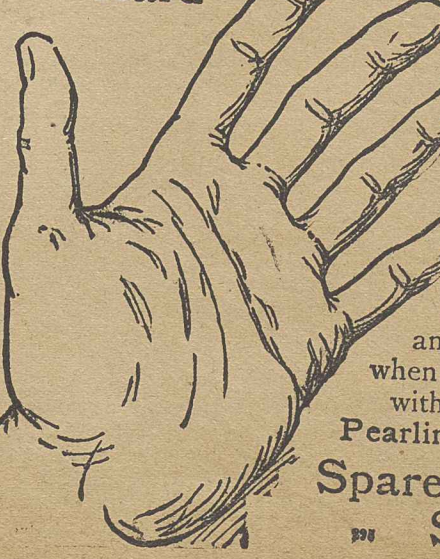
DRUGGISTS SELL THEM.

And That's All There is to Say.

## WOVEN WIRE FENCE.

Why pay 40 to 50 c. a roll for the best when you can make the best Woven Wire Fence which will be made of earth, horse hair, bull horns, pig and chicken wire, etc., at 13 to 20 c. A ROLL? A man and boy can make it. Over 500,000 rolls sold. Write for address, KITTLEMAN BROS., KITTLEMAN, Indiana.

## There's Hard



## Work on Hand

when you try to wash without Pearlina. Your hands show the hard work; your clothes show the wear. Pearlina is harmless to the hands or fabric. It saves the Rub, Rub, Rub that wears; it saves the work that tires. It is cheap, safe and convenient. Get the best, when you get something to wash with. Soap has been but Pearlina is. Spare Pearlina Spoil the Wash.

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IS THE BEST \$3 SHOE.

FOR A KID, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF, \$4.30 FINE CALF & KID, \$3.90 POLICE, 3 SOLES, \$2.50 92, WORKINGMEN'S, \$2.10 100, BOYS SCHOOL SHOES, \$3.25 92, 112, BEST DONGOLA, \$3.25 92, 112, SEND FOR CATALOGUE, W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. Their wear is uniform—worn on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

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# THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.

NO. 39.

Statistics recently published in England go to prove conclusively that crime has decreased in direct ratio with the spread of popular education.

A noted New York novelist thinks that only works of psychological interest will survive the ravages of time. If one wants immortality he must write on some soul problem.

By the canalization of the Seine and improvements in the Severn a line of steamers is now able to ply between Paris and Worcester, England. The new trade already shows signs of being profitable.

"Twenty millions of people in the Congo Free State are eaters of human flesh," said Mr. Mohun, United States Commercial Agent, in a recent interview. That is about four-fifths of the entire population.

A society for the suppression of hand-shaking has been formed in Russia. Its founder is a physician who believes the practice to be dangerous on account of the probable transmission of dangerous bacilli.

The greatest sum of coin that was ever collected in one spot, the Chicago Herald has calculated, was in the National Treasury of the United States in the silver crisis, when no less than \$500,000,000 was contained there.

Any one who has ever wrestled with the telephone will be glad to hear of an improvement which will remove the necessity of ringing for the central operator, thinks the San Francisco Chronicle. If the Chicago Telephone Exchange has a practical automatic device which does away with this tiresome work the inventor will be likely to get a fortune out of his patent.

The London Butchers' Trade Society has ordered a boycott of the American refrigerated beef companies. It has been customary for purchasers of quarters of beef to be allowed an abatement of one pound per quarter with other abatements on sides and carcasses. Managers of the American companies recently refused to allow the abatement, and two of the largest meetings of butchers ever held passed resolutions to refrain from purchasing refrigerated American meat as far as possible. The boycott is being largely observed, and the Butchers' Society is issuing handbills exhorting the trade to continue its present course. Retailers say that were the innovation to spread to all abatements it would mean a loss to them in London alone of \$750,000 and would affect the price of meat to consumers.

The advance of the Japanese in China and the fear of a Chinese rising against Europeans and other foreign residents caused the Powers to take measures for the protection of their citizens in the Celestial Empire. Apropos of that, it may be interesting to state that France, which, until her recent quarrels with Italy, had been intrusted with the protection of all Catholics in China, no matter what was their nationality, maintains in that country a diplomatic and consular corps, numbering thirty-eight persons. And still, France has no great interests in the Middle Empire, for there are only seven Frenchmen at Peking, with 750 "protéges," disseminated all through China. At Shanghai there are 150 Frenchmen, fifty of whom belong to the municipal foreign guard of the settlement. At Hong Kong there are 40 French residents, 27 at Tien-Tsin, 9 at Canton, 12 at Nang-Tse, 4 at Lang-Chow, and 3 at Foo-Chow, with 50 "protéges."

Harper's Weekly observes: Among those persons living who remember seeing Aaron Burr is Mr. Samuel Shaw, of the Cooperstown Freeman's Journal. It is said of Burr that he never showed the slightest compunction or regret for his killing of Alexander Hamilton. In reply to this statement, made by a public lecturer, Mr. Shaw tells the following story: "At the close of the war of 1812-15, Burr and a few army officers dined with my grandfather. My mother, then about thirteen years of age, was present, and she said that while the gentlemen tarried at their dessert the subject of the celebrated duel was introduced, and one of the gentlemen present asked Mr. Burr, if not disagreeable, to briefly narrate the circumstances attending it. This he at once did, showing no emotion, until he closed by saying, 'When I shot Hamilton he seemed to me to jump nearly his own height.' Then he at once quit the table, went out upon the piazza and walked up and down it till the party broke up. He appeared to be deeply moved." This was eleven years after the duel was fought.

## NEED OF THE HOUR.

### FIRST PAUSE AFTER NINETEEN CENTURIES.

Fortentuous Omens of an Impending Crisis—Oh! for a Lincoln to Lead Us Out of the Land of Bondage Into the Land of Golden Light and Hopeful Promise.

By E. H. Belden.—In Webster's immortal reply to Hayne, the opening paragraph reads as follows:

"Mr. President—When the mariner has been tossed for many days and in thick weather and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance at the sun, to take his latitude and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate his prudence and before we float further refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to conjecture where we are now."

From this extract let us see if there is any comparison to the present condition of our own times, and whether there are any lines of prudence marked out that would be well for us to follow.

Like the mariner, the great army of round-shouldered bread winners, having been tossed for, yea, these many years, are slowly but surely awakening from the deep slumber of ignorance that has prevented them from knowing their rights, or realizing the depth of slavery from which their generations have gone down to early and unhalloved, yet acceptable, graves. After nineteen centuries, during this first forced pause in the storm of dog-eat-dog policy that has swept the world's surface throughout the cycles of iniquity, they are catching a glimpse of the golden light of hope that is breaking through the veil above them, and are pausing to find their latitude, and to learn, if possible, how far they have been driven from the course marked out by their God, in which all men could reap the first fruits of honest toil. Beware! The lion is awakening in its lair. His voice is penetrating the farthest recesses of the jungle. Unbrowed and effeminate aristocracy stands aghast with fear. The combined power of the world's brawn and muscle is being united to grapple with caste and cunning in one grand effort to restore the long-lost diadem, the equality and brotherhood of man.

A million rivulets of thought and action are being turned into one mighty stream, whose swelled tide is carrying away the flood-wood of prejudice and superstition that have been built up through the dark ages of feudal knight-errantry and barricaded throughout succeeding centuries by the prestige of musty statutes and standing armies, that have been as leeches upon the labor of helpless humanity, enslaved thereby. The very atmosphere is surcharged with the electricity of portentous omens for the future. All men are awake to the impending crisis. Savants are searching the vocabularies of ancient and modern literature to find soothing phrases to calm the thirst for economic investigations. From the caustic literature of the most exclusive magazines to the one-cent dailies, we find exclusive articles on the great movement, while the caricatures of the illustrated press represent the contest in its lurid forms. Strong men walk as if treading the crown of a volcano, while mothers, clasping their infants to their bosoms, look out into the dim future, wondering if the impending contest will remove the present maniacs of unequal opportunities in the race of life before her darlings are grown, or will they in their tender years have to go out on this frozen sea of corporate greed to be permanently dwarfed upon the tread wheels of unrequited toil?

In this hour of expectation, of anxiety, of hope and fear, oh! for a Lincoln to lead us out of the land of bondage into the land of light and promise. Without such a leader to pilot the way, many weary and worn-out toilers will go down as their feet sink into the cold sands of the Jordan that separates us from the land of our inheritance.

As Moses raised up the brazen serpent in the wilderness that all who had been bitten by poisonous reptiles might be held and live, so millions are praying that the leader may be raised up whom all may follow that are perishing under the bite of the poison of corporate oppression.

Not with bullets, but with ballots, we trust the citadel of plutocracy's host must be destroyed. The calling of the ditcher, of the hostler and the hod carrier are called ignoble, but each forms a rung in the ladder up which all industry and progress must climb, and the ballots of these will count as much as those whose gilded chariots spatter the roller in hate.

The battle-scarred veterans of toil, awake to your opportunity and vote only for those to make your laws whose calloused hands are a living witness that they live not from the fruits of others' toil.

Jay Gould's daughter is going to buy herself a French count. He comes high but she must have him. She can afford to pay \$15,000,000 for a title, although her French count is higher priced than C. P. Huntington's daughter's German prince, who only cost \$10,000,000. Poor girls, their riches are often their misfortune, for instead of marrying honest men who love them for themselves, these girls get caught by fortune hunters with titles, and the happiness that even the poorest peasants enjoy are denied the women of millions whose wealth is spent in purchasing and maintaining some titled rakes, and cruelty and misery brings years of misery to the women who sold themselves.—The Age, Chicago.

## KANSAS OIL AND THE TRUST.

Conditions That Are a Result of General Cussedness.

The only thing that prevents the "holes in the ground" about Neodesha from being veritable units of wealth for landowners and the oil is the lack of a market. This lack is occasioned almost wholly by unjust discriminations against industries by the present freight pooling arrangements. "Build a refinery then," says some one. But that wouldn't alter the discriminations on freight rates. The same fate would befall our locally refined oil that befalls the locally crude oil. For instance: The operators here shipped a few barrels of oil into Oklahoma the other day. The freight was \$3.10 per barrel. The Standard Oil company was shipping the same quality of oil from the Eastern fields through Chicago and Kansas City to the same point in Oklahoma and selling it for \$3 a barrel. Just think of it! And when you think of it cease wondering why there is no market for oil here.

Nearly 50,000 barrels of crude petroleum is above the surface of the ground here at Neodesha, and untold millions of barrels are below the surface, upon which not one dollar can be realized owing to the situation indicated above. Although Neodesha is within 165 miles of Kansas City and the nearest Eastern oil fields is over 600 miles from that point, the producer of oil at Neodesha would have to give the Kansas City consumer the oil and the barrel and pay him 6 cents in money in order to meet the prices at which the Standard Oil company sells the Eastern product in Kansas City.—Neodesha Register.

And here we are in Wichita, selling bonds and thereby mortgaging posterity, to get "honest money" to dig holes in the ground for oil, and when we get it, what good will it be to us? Just to run away and ruin the productive-ness of the soil as it does at Neodesha, that is all, and be a damage rather than a blessing.

We see no way of doing away with discrimination in freight rates, except in government ownership of railways. Then we can send a barrel of oil or salt as cheaply as Vanderbilt or Rockefeller.

The postoffice is in the hands of the government and the humblest citizen can get a letter to its destination just as cheaply as the Standard Oil company. The postoffice is the most intricate and gigantic business in all America, yet the system is managed with the least possible friction and gives the people the cheapest and most reliable service in existence.

We can see no reasons why the government should not be the common-carrier business of the nation.

It is nonsense to talk about Wichita or any other interior city, ever being built by establishing remunerative industries of any kind, so long as these industries are at the mercies of railroad corporations that dictate the terms upon which we are to trade with the outside world.

The railroad corporations in this country build up or destroy cities at will, and whenever it suits their purpose, they do not hesitate to kill, mutilate or destroy.

The only way to prosperity in Kansas lies in government ownership of railroads.—Commoner.

### Shylock vs. Sapphead.

Shylock—Say, Sappy, let me suggest to you a business proposition. Suppose you give yourself no uneasiness in the future about what you are going to eat, and whatever you produce you turn over to me. Then, whenever you want anything to fill your stomach you will know where you can get it.

Sappy—Oh, I expect you will have to have something for it—enough, probably, to cover the expense of cartage and wear and tear.

Sap—What good will it do me to do that?

Shy—Why, you will have the assurance that your ration is on a solid basis. I will conduct a commissary and you can go out of the business.

Sap—What will it cost me?

Shy—Not very much. I will loan you whatever you want and charge you 10 per cent and you can pay me in commodities as fast as you produce them.

Sap—I don't see anything in it for me.

Shy—You don't. Why, man, don't you believe in elasticity? Just see! Whenever you have a surplus I will call it in and whenever there is a scarcity I will put it out. I just believe it will be the making of you. It has the endorsement of all the best financiers. It is called the "Baltimore plan."

Sap—Let me see. I loan to you in the first place for about nothing and borrow back for 10 per cent. That's a losing game, isn't it?

Shy—Oh, no. I will have to pay taxes; besides, I will add stability to the business. I will deal with you as I deal with everybody else, and you certainly ought to be willing to allow me something for serving as a public benefactor; for carrying the burdens and responsibilities of distribution and for serving as a check against a dearth or a redundancy of food supplies.

Sap—It sounds pretty nice; I believe I will do it. (Exit Sapphead).

II.

Sap—I don't like the way this thing is workin'.

Shy—Why so?

Sap—Well, it's this way. I draw out so much but I have to take back more'n I draw out. There's more going back than ever comes out.

Shy—Well, what of it?

Sap—Why, it's only a question of time when you'll clean me up.

Shy—I guess not. You must economize and work harder and produce more. Even if it's as bad as you say,

you don't expect me to furnish you provisions for nothing. That's anarchy.

Sap—But I want out of this. I want to handle my own stuff.

Shy—Why, Sappy, I am surprised at you. I had supposed you would be contented when you had nothing to bother your head about but work. But here you are with a lot of wild and visionary notions that are absolutely impracticable. The idea of producing and issuing to yourself and controlling your own vitals is preposterous. Look at Argentina! I am a philanthropist and a public necessity. The fact that you patronize me proves that. You ought to rejoice that you know where to go when you are hungry. I should have absolute control of your "chuck" in order to keep it at a parity with all other "chuck." You are not so much interested in quantity as you are in quality. You should not desire to possess so much as to make it worthless. The value of your feed should be equal to all other feed, pie, sorghum and squash always convertible into each other. By any other system there would be danger of a slump to a basis of degraded and debased material that would leave a bad taste in your mouth.

Sap—It may be. I'll try it again. Let me have some more of that sowl-belly and another sack of meal.

Shy—I can't do it.

Sap—You can't?

Shy—No. We have retired part of our circulation. I have orders from headquarters to draw up on the pucker-strings till confidence is restored. That isn't all; you are eating too much meal—so much that there is danger of driving all the doughnuts and fried cakes out of circulation.

Sap—Well, I don't know what to do.

Shy—I can tell you. Hard work is the best cure for hard times. Just dig right into it and never look up. Don't bother your head about questions that should be left to those who have made them a study. You are not competent. You have nothing to show for the success of your theories. I have. (Exit Sappy).

III.

Shy—What's the matter, Sappy?

Sap—I would like to know what ain't the matter. In the first place I am suffering for something to eat, and I have declared war on this "Baltimore plan." I want to abolish it. I believe you said it was elastic, like "fudge" rule; that it would give and stretch and then dry up—stretch when you want to stuff a man and draw up when you want to take off his feed. Now, it ain't working that way. So far, I have done all the stretching and I believe I am the only one where the drawing-up business is gettin' in its work. Their ain't no elasticity in it. Hash is too scarce. There is got to be more of it in circulation.

Shy—It isn't scarce. We have got dead loads of it, and if you will just hold up a bit and not frighten capital with your appetites you will get an opportunity to fill up.

Sap—But I must have something now.

Shy—I see that we will have to increase the United States army. There is no reasoning with you.

Sap—An empty stomach has no reason and it don't know what fear is. Look out!

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Press dispatch: Last night, about dark, Shylock was raided by one Sapphead, who seemed to be thirsting for carriage, and at this writing the doctors have not been able to find all the pieces. Sapphead is known as a desperate anarchist—Leroy Miller, in Farmer's Tribune.

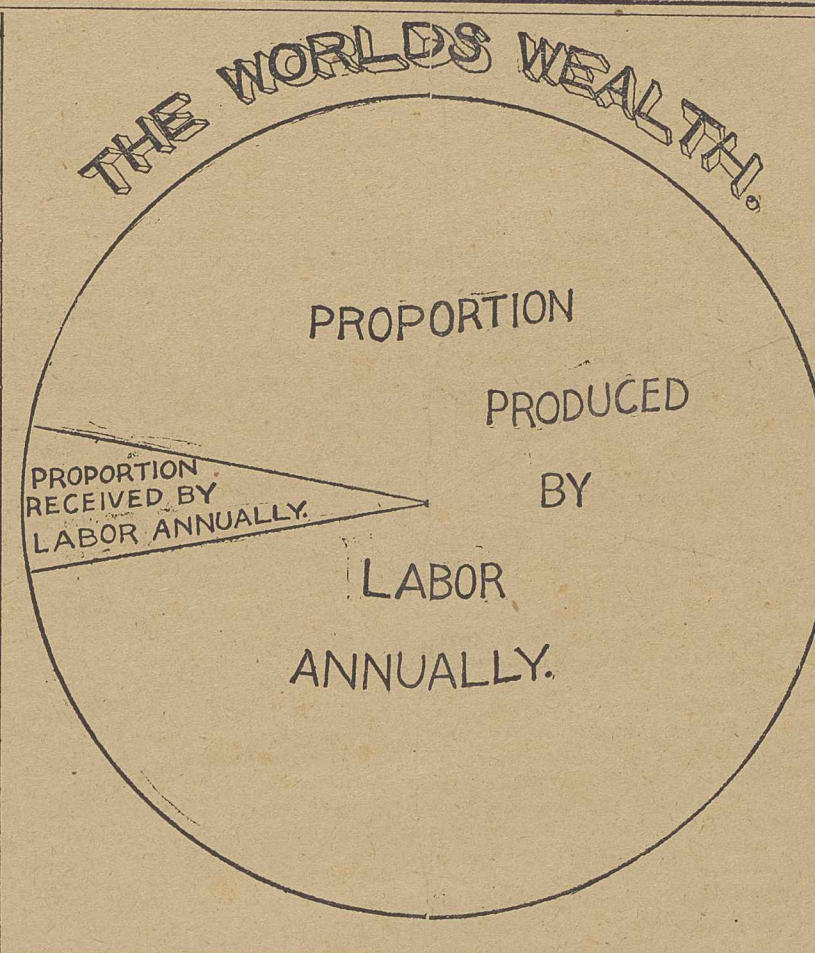
### Banks in Politics.

Ignatius Donnelly.—The banks are running the country and running it into the ground. You cannot pick up a newspaper but you will read of a meeting of bankers, here or there, to dictate to congress—or of President Blank of the Blank National Bank, drawing a series of resolutions, to instruct members of the house or senate. Are the bankers philanthropists? No; their business is to lend money and collect interest upon it. As a class they have not a particle of connection with the people, except to suck the substance out of them. Are they looking out for the welfare of the masses? No; they are simply trying to concentrate the wealth of the masses in their own pockets. You can't blame them. That is their business. But to govern a republic so that the many will be prosperous and the greed of the few be restrained—Bah! You might just as well expect a Bengal tiger to establish an orphan asylum. He might furnish rule orphans, but not the asylum. Now, we are not objecting to bankers per se. Many of them are excellent gentlemen; but when it comes to a money-lending class controlling the legislation of this great republic we protest with all the emphasis we are capable of. All our disasters are due to them coming out from behind their counters to dominate the politics of the country. Let them stick to their legitimate business of money grabbing.

### Carrying Mail in Street Cars.

How subtly and carefully carried on has been the agitation to place mail boxes on street cars. It is another underhand effort to bring labor into conflict with the power of the government; of the corporations to coerce and reduce labor to their terms by illegitimately using government servants. This play of the murderous and slave-grinding trolley and cable road corporations which steal the streets from the people by bribing corrupt councils, should be stopped. Street cars should not be made for carrying the mails until the street cars are owned by the municipalities.—The Age, Chicago.

We will meet the enemy on our own line of battle—not upon "his chosen line." We have forced the issue, and will force the fight.



## SCIENTIFIC MONEY

THE "EA OF 'INTRINSIC' ALUE IS A MYTH.

The Sole Power of Money Must Rest in Its Being a Legal Measure of Value—Based on National Principles—Power of Congress.

Nothing but the very insanity of self-deception could prevent people from realizing that our present troubles are the result of a conspiracy.

Many years ago, leading republicans, as well as democrats, defended the principles which are now contended for by Populists. In 1868 Hon. George H. Pendleton said: "If the greenback is good enough for the farmer and mechanic who pay taxes, it is good enough for the bondholder who pays no taxes."

Shortly after that date, Hon. G. S. Orth, Gen. Butler, Hon. John A. Logan and other prominent men of both political parties, boldly advocated this doctrine, but a subtle power soon silenced most of them. Few were cognizant of the character of that power then, but we now fully realize that it was the great money octopus, which now boldly assumes to dictate our financial policies.

Mr. Fawcett, in his great work, "Gold and Debt," says: "It is a trick of capital in all countries to persuade the people that their honor is at stake, in the payment of war debts at the highest valuation that the avarice of their holders may set on them."

This shows the animus of English capitalists in demonetizing silver in 1816, Germany's act in 1871, and the joint conspiracy of English and German capitalists to procure demonetization in the United States in 1873. It was to carry out this "trick," mentioned by Mr. Fawcett.

The present age has adopted and applied scientific principles in the production of all kinds of wealth, but the masses still tend a willing ear to the "John Jaspers" of finance.

The only hope of future prosperity for America lies in the adoption of a scientific medium of exchange.

The United States Supreme court clearly mapped out this idea of money, in its legal tender decision of 1871, by showing that the only true value of money rested in its legal value.

After declaring that congress was supreme in its power to create money, and showing that a contract to pay a debt of \$1,000, made before the year 1834, could be paid with 100 eagles coined after that year, although they were worth only 94 eagles coined at the time the contract was made, and this solely because of their legal value, the court said: "Here we might stop; but we will notice briefly an argument presented in support of the position that the unit of money value must possess intrinsic value. The argument is derived from assimilating the constitutional provision respecting a standard of weights and measures, to that conferring the power to coin money and regulate its value. It is said there can be no standard of weights without weight, or of measure, without length or space, and we are asked how anything can be made a standard of value which has itself no value. It is hardly correct to speak of a standard of value. The constitution does not speak of it. It contemplates a standard for that which has gravity, or extension; but value is an ideal thing. The coinage acts fix its unit as a dollar; but the gold or silver thing we call a dollar is in no sense a standard of a dollar; it is only a representative of it."

If the above is not sufficiently clear, let us further illustrate it:

If, by some great catastrophe of nature, the entire human race was destroyed, the law of gravitation, or weight would still remain a fixed reality. Hence, in order to measure gravity, we must have units of weight fixed and permanent. If the entire human race was destroyed, the distance between the earth and the sun would still remain as before, because a permanent law of physical nature. Hence, in their measurement, fixed units of space are necessary.

Now comes the decisive question: If the entire human race was suddenly de-

stroyed, would value remain as a fixed and permanent fact in nature?

Certainly not, because as stated by the Supreme court, "value is an ideal thing," and its only standard is the desirability for objects of utility existing in the human mind, and belongs exclusively to the human mind. The qualities of things which make them valuable would still exist if the race should perish, but a property, or quality, is not value.

Therefore, the idea of "intrinsic" value is a barbaric myth, arising from the failure to discriminate between the properties of things, and the desire for them. Seeing this, Mr. McLeod, the English writer on finance, says:

"The most perfect form of currency is that which has no intrinsic value, such as paper, and it is only when nations shall reach a high degree of civilization, that they will adopt this perfect form. It is the visible symbol of transferable power which gives money its power, and distinguishes a coin from a medal."

The possession by money of desirable qualities or other uses will always subject it to commercial laws and cause it to fluctuate; a thing that true money should never do.

The whole commercial world would be reduced to chaos if the yard and pound should be subjected to manipulations which would cause them to vary from day to day. And the present chaos of the financial world is the result of basing the unit of value upon a scarce and fluctuating commodity, which is subject to the control and manipulation of designing men, who seek to control all natural sources of wealth, and all labor, through such manipulation.

The law of finance, like the law of weights and measures, must be based upon a natural principle before harmony and prosperity can be realized.

Until the people are educated to this, let us, by all means, have all the gold, and all the silver we can get, supplemented by a paper money equal in debt paying power to the others. But the final outcome of this education will be a money whose sole power will abide in its being a legal unit for the measurement of value, (just as the gallon is a legal unit for the measurement of liquids) composed of a material which shall have no quality which will make it the object of desire for other uses. This will be "the survival of the fittest," in finance.

C. W. STEWART.

### Political Corruption.

National Advocate, Milwaukee.—A philosopher declared that the river can never be purer than its source, and this seems to apply to politics. People complain of the crookedness of professional politicians and yet there are many who will consider it perfectly honorable to lead the men who run for office most unscrupulously. Just before election, fairs, dances, raffles and festivals of all kinds are held in great profusion, and clubs, lodges and even churches do not hesitate to arrange them, not for a moment considering that it is a gross wrong to hold a club over a man running for office and "pulling his leg," politically speaking. If men are taxed out of all sense and reason by schemes like those enumerated can any one blame them if they seek to make themselves whole by shady tactics if they are elected? Some readers may consider this language too strong, but the condition justifies it. The letter below is another corroboration of the statement. It was sent out under the seal of a church in Milwaukee, signed by its minister, not only to men of all parties, but to candidates all over the state. The advance has half a dozen of these letters addressed to men of different political parties. Of course we are not at liberty to give the name and location of the writer. Just read it:

Dear Sir: Though it may be impertinent still knowing that you will put the best construction upon it, I venture to inform you that—congregation of this city is now building a church and members are poor. I have no doubt but that a little help from you will do considerable good now at the end of election. Please let this be confidential. Hoping that you will excuse my boldness, and that I will soon hear from you, I remain very truly yours.

## DECLARE THE MONEY ISSUE

Populist Leaders Issue an Appeal and Pick Up the Gauntlet.

The Populist members of the senate and house have issued the following address to the members of the People's party:

"As early as 1865-66 a conspiracy was entered into between the gold gamblers of Europe and America to accomplish the following purposes:

"To fasten upon the people of the United States the burdens of perpetual debt; to destroy the greenbacks which had brought us safely through the perils of war; to strike down silver as a money metal; to deny to the people the use of federal paper and silver, the two independent sources of money supply guaranteed by the constitution; to fasten upon the country the single gold standard of Great Britain, and to delegate to thousands of banking corporations, organized for private gain, the sovereign control for all time over the issue and volume of all supplemental paper currency. Thus they doubled the demands for gold, forced upon the country an oppressive gold standard, entailing an indefinite period of falling prices; robbed enterprise of its just profits, condemned labor to idleness, and confiscated the property of debtors.

"For nearly thirty years these conspiracies have kept the people quarreling over less important matters, while they have pursued with unrelenting zeal their one central purpose. At the present moment every device of treachery, every resource of statecraft, and every stratagem known to the secret cabals of the international gold ring are being made use of to deal a death blow to the prosperity of the country and the financial and commercial independence of this country. They seek to accomplish their fell purpose before the blow can be averted through the ballot. Their plans have been long matured and their line of action is fully chosen. They address themselves to the one subject—the money question—in all its breadth and magnitude. This brings the people face to face with the financial issue, which calls for immediate and united action on the part of the people. Every behest of patriotism requires that we shall at once meet the issue and accept the challenge so defiantly offered.

"To falter now is to invite disastrous failure. We earnestly urge the Populists throughout the country to concentrate their entire force and energy upon the tremendous contest presented and thus meet the enemy upon his chosen line of battle. In this old and co-operation of all persons who favor the immediate free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the issue of all paper money by the general government without the intervention of banks of issue, and who are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing government bonds in time of peace. In a word, to extend the hand of fellowship to all who agree with you upon the money question, which is certainly the mightiest and most fundamental controversy evolved during the present century."

The above is signed by Life Pence, O. M. Kem, T. J. Hudson, William Baker, W. A. McKeighan, William V. Allen, John Davis, W. A. Harris, Jerry Simpson, John C. Bell, James H. Kyle, H. E. Boen, H. E. Taubeneck, J. H. Turner and J. B. Weaver.

## THE "PARITY" OF SUGAR.

The Sugar Trust a Monstrous Monopoly of World-Wide Power.

Congressman DeWitt Warner's Reform club pamphlet on the sugar trust is one of the best pieces of political writing seen in many years. He sums up the situation of the trust and the people thus:

"With the Spreckels in control of Hawaii and the trust extending their plantations in Cuba, the trust dictates to every branch of sugar production and distribution in the United States, taking under its wing every one concerned—except those who consume sugar. From its office at 117 Wall street, cable messages fly daily to its agents in Cuba, fixing the price of raw sugar there; to San Francisco announcing Cuba's parity, at which arriving in Hawaii sugars are to be valued, telling her planters what prices the trust consents to offer for American sugar, and to its representatives all over the world, giving the limit—based on Cuban parity—at which they can pick up Austrian, Javan, Philippine, Brazilian and other sugars, when these are temporarily depressed in prices. In an adjoining room the quotations at or above which the subservient dealers throughout the country are permitted to sell sugars are daily settled, and through the four great sugar brokers who stand nearest the throne the trust passes orders to others who await the sugar trust's nod at New York and telegraphed to the waiting hundreds in other cities in the land. These in turn so promptly notify their patrons, the thousands of wholesale grocers of the country, that before their doors are opened all danger of any purchaser getting his sugar below trust prices is over for the day. By discount from his bill or periodical remittance, as the case may be, each faithful wholesaler is promptly and liberally paid for his loyalty, and whenever in the crisis of legislation one hears the bugle call of the trust he instantly rushes into line, ready to bombard his congressman with telegrams or fight him with ballots at short range until the sugar trust cause is triumphant.

"Such is the grandest trade organization the world has ever seen. 'The sugar trust dictates the tribute that shall be rendered it by the American people.'

"The wholesale grocer is rewarded by whatever largess the trust thinks necessary to insure his loyalty. 'And the public?' 'The public be damned'—and it is."



## THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, MARCH 21, 1895.

### NEWSPAPER LAWS.

The following are laws laid down by the United States government for the protection of newspapers:

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they settle their bills and order them discontinued.

If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the subscriber will be responsible until express notice, with payment of arrears, is sent to the publisher.

Publishers of newspapers can, under the law, arrest any man who takes a newspaper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law it is a dangerous trick for a man to allow his subscription account to run on from six months to a year and a half unpaid, and then tell the postmaster to mark it "refused," or to send the editor a postal card to "discontinue the paper."

The Foust party is now preparing for battle.

The democratic party will be the 4th party after 1896.

New People's party papers are being started every day.

These are prosperous times for the men who have the money.

The more you vote the old party tickets the less you will get for what you raise.

There is only one free silver party. That is the party whose representatives vote for free silver.

Speaker Crisp says he needs information on the financial question; he is preparing to join the gold bugs.

Those who favor the free coinage of silver should unite with the People's party and restore prosperity to this country.

The democratic and republican parties are both in favor of the gold standard, judging by their record of the past 20 years.

There will be started in a few days in Birmingham a new daily paper "The State," it will advocate the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

In 1896 the People's party will sweep the field, and elect a President who will advocate such measures as will tend to elevate the laboring people of this country.

A dealer in Baltimore had a lot of horses, it is said, to take to Washington. He did not carry them. He was asked for cause of change of mind. He said he had been informed (1) that the men and women there rode on bicycles; (2) that the street cars are run by electricity; (3) that the government is ruled by asses.—Ex.

In another column will be found the address issued by the Executive Committee of the People's party which met in Birmingham on the 12th inst. It should be read carefully by every member of the party, as it embodies the sentiments of the committee as to the course that should be pursued by the People's party of Alabama. The Advocate thinks the committee acted wisely in advising that no rash steps be taken by the party in reference to the fraud and robbery of the last election, by which the people were cheated out of their choice for governor and other state officers. It is trying to the patience and endurance of the people to submit to such outrageous frauds as have been perpetrated by the organized democracy of the state, and the matter could and would be settled in less than 30 days, if it were not for the interference of the national government, but Cleveland would take a delight in sending troops down here to assist Col. W. C. Oates in maintaining his defunct government, and the committee

## THE POPULIST PARTY'S ADDRESS.

To the People of Alabama:

The State Executive Committee of the People's Party of Alabama feels called upon to inform the voters of this State whom it represents, in view of different conflicting statements that have been made, that it is in favor of law and order and of the pursuance of the purposes upon which it has entered in legal and constitutional ways, and that this committee deprecates any efforts or undertakings of any kind not in accord with law and constitutional methods.

At a meeting of the delegates from many counties of the State at Montgomery on the 12th day of November the line of policy then outlined has been the guide for this committee in all its deliberations and will continue to furnish the basis for its action.

The failure and refusal of the last Legislature to fulfill its pledges to the people by passing laws to assure fair and honest elections in the State and to afford a means by which the State election of 1894 could be contested, is in accord with the practices of the Democratic party, State and National, in forfeiting its pledges and violating its promises to the people.

The purpose of establishing a dual government last November was adversely decided by the State convention at that time as inexpedient and unwise; and what has since transpired has demonstrated the wisdom of that action with the State bankrupt and general depression of all kinds of business, causing all to struggle for mere existence, the resultant effect would have entailed heavy additional expenses and incalculable damage to the credit of the State, besides giving our people an unsavory record abroad for lawlessness and disregard of the exactions upon every law-abiding citizen. For the same reason, besides others, all efforts on the part of imprudent and aggressive spirits in our party to start an insurrection or rebellion have been frowned down.

Not only have the reasons assigned been satisfactory for its discouragement, but the fact that an insurrection on the part of the people to dethrone usurpers and office-holders whose titles to their offices are based on fraudulent practices, theft and robbery would have invoked the strong arm of the national government, now wielded and controlled by another beneficiary of fraud, who would have marshaled the whole regular army and additional troops, if necessary, to have suppressed it. As eleven Southern States recently had an unpleasant experience in an undertaking of a similar character, which has not been wholly erased from the memory of a large number of our adherents, that feature of the undertaking was not regarded as very inviting. Besides, should insurrection have been successful to the extent of the capture of the State government, its power could only have been partial and its continuance of short duration, effective of no lasting benefits and in the end unfortunate alike for the victors and the vanquished.

These trials to patience and tests to forbearance under exasperating circumstances have been very severe, while enforcing the precept that "discretion is the better part of valor," and should they continue and find a repetition in 1896, with different conditions and particularly with a different party in control of the government, when justice and right instead of fraud and perfidy will be the ruling incentives of the powers that will be, it may be advisable to pursue a different course.

The present dynasty of fraud now masquerading as the State government of Alabama is fast being undermined by the force of truth as developed in the sworn testimony that has been brought forth for its destruction.

With the revival of the resolution in the United States Senate to provide for an investigation as to whether Alabama has a constitutional form of government, backed by petitions from 100,000 voters in this State praying Congress to invoke and exercise its power under section 4, article 4, of the United States constitution, the last plank will be knocked out of the rotten hull, and when it shall crumble and perish amid the plaudits of a disenthralled people the anthems of joy that will resound from one end

sweeter to the soul than the congratulations that will be extended to those who have exercised the patience and shown the forbearance which has prevented the shedding of blood and destruction of property which will have been happily averted.

Too much credit cannot be accorded our patriotic standard-bearers, Capt. R. F. Kolb and his associates on the State ticket in the last two campaigns, for their unselfish conduct in always preferring the best interests of the people and their welfare to the gratification of their ambition and the demands of self-aggrandizement.

For several months they have stood in the presence of a volcano, ready to burst forth at their command, which would have enveloped the State in blood and carnage, willing to accept the sacrifices upon them rather than cause suffering to any of their friends, and, above all, keeping the fair escutcheon of Alabama free from the blot upon it as the result of their acts. The demand for complete and perfect organization cannot be too earnestly and impressively insisted upon and its benefits and advantages too strongly urged.

Let the zealous and enthusiastic members of our party in each beat at once send to the chairman of this committee for the rules and by-laws of the industrial legion, whose plan has been adopted by this committee. It is full, explicit and most successful in all of its features. Besides, it embodies a style of organization which can be more useful in certain contingencies, and is most effective under all circumstances.

Let our people continue in the ways of peace and to maintain law and order, conscious of the righteousness of their cause and faith in the justice of God to relieve them of the grievous burdens which have been imposed and the severe ordeals through which they have passed, satisfied that in His own good time they will be redeemed and disenthralled.

S. M. ADAMS,  
Chairman of the Populist State Committee.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The plan of campaign reported and adopted was as follows:

Your committee appointed to prepare and suggest a plan of organization for the People's Party in this State beg leave to submit the following report:

First—We recommend the organization of People's Party clubs, adopting the constitution and by-laws of the Industrial Legion throughout the State.

Second—We recommend that the chairman of the State Executive Committee appoint one reliable and active Populist in each county in the State, whose duty it shall be to canvass his county, and in person or by a representative sent out by him, organize clubs in each beat in the county, and one for the county at large, composed of delegates from the beat clubs. And said clubs may include persons of both sexes over 16 years of age.

The chairman of the State Executive Committee, on making each appointment, shall exact of each person appointed a promise that he will enter at once, in person or by proxy, upon the performance of the duties required of him.

Third—We suggest that the Chairman of the State Executive Committee forward the names of the persons so appointed by him, with their post-office address, to the National Commander-in-Chief of the Industrial Legion of the United States, and request him to commission each of them as organizers of clubs or legions in their respective counties.

Fourth—By way of suggesting work for the beat and county clubs, as a means of recreation as well as instruction and to stimulate an interest in the principles of the People's party, we suggest that the various beat and county clubs, at their regular meetings, after the routine of business has been disposed of, might resolve themselves into legislative bodies for the instruction and discussion of whole-some and just laws, both State and national. And as a means of stimulating and communicating thought, we suggest the employment of object lessons, cartoons, dialogues, tableaux and other things of a novel character, calculated to interest and attract the membership of both sexes.

Fifth—We desire to make the fact known to the public through this report that any defunct or existing labor organization can exchange its charter for one of a club authorized under the Industrial Legion organization without additional cost.

## THE GREAT BAPTIST DIVINE DEAD.

Louisville, Ky., March 16.—Dr. John A. Broadus died at 3:40 o'clock this morning.

The death of Dr. Broadus removes one of the most noted divines of his day. He was well known both in this country and Europe as a scholar and orator and has several times lectured before Yale and Johns Hopkins universities, and was considered one of the best Greek scholars in the world.

There is no man in the United States whose death could have caused more widespread sorrow than that of Dr. John A. Broadus. Dr. Broadus was president of the Southern Theological Seminary in the last surviving member of the original faculty of four famous professors of theology, including Dr. James P. Boyce, Basil Manly and William Williamson, who founded the last institution.

JUDGE L. F. BOX

Stricken With Paralysis and Lying Dangerously Ill at Edwardsville. His Faithful Wife With Him.

HEFLIX, March 19.—[Special.]—Judge L. F. Box is seriously ill at Edwardsville, having gone there last week to hold court. On last night he had a paralytic attack and at 12 o'clock today was thought to be dying. At 7 o'clock this evening there was no change in his condition. His wife has been with him during the week. Last night they sent a telegram for his children.—Age-Herald.

A PRIZE OFFER.

Wishing to stimulate intensive farming and crop diversification, The Advertiser has decided to offer a series of prizes to be contested for by its farmer readers.

The following are the competitions it has arranged, and the only condition necessary to becoming a competitor, that the contestant shall be a subscriber to The Semi-Weekly Advertiser at the time of the award, and for the six months preceding:

For the largest crop of Corn per acre not less than five or more than twenty acres.....\$75  
For the largest crop of Clover, any variety, including Melilotus, under the same conditions.....\$75  
For the largest crop of Oats, same conditions.....\$75  
For the largest crop of Cotton, under the same conditions and the following additional one, viz.: that the contestant shall not plant more than half the acreage in cotton this season that he did last year.....\$100  
For the largest crop of all four, same conditions governing each.....\$100  
For the largest aggregate weight of live dressed hogs.....\$75

It will be necessary for each contestant, when making a return of his crop for these prizes, to furnish a full description of his method of cultivation, and feeding, depth of plowing, kind and quantity of fertilizer used, age of hogs, together with an affidavit stating the size of his crop, number of acres, the amount received if sold, and in case of cotton, the acreage planted last year. This affidavit must be sworn to by the contestant and two witnesses, before a duly authorized officer. In case of a tie in the amount produced per acre, the largest tract will have the preference, if tracts are the same size, then the superior method of cultivation as decided by the faculty of the Agricultural College.

The Advertiser is fully convinced that intensive farming is the most profitable, and that deep plowing and rotation are an absolute necessity. It offers the foregoing prizes with the hope that all farmers in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Florida, to which States it is confined, will compete and discover it is right in its convictions. Wherever it is possible, we would like each contestant to strive for all of the prizes and learn how profitable it is to be prepared for any turn of the market.

The award will be made January 1st, 1896.

Final Settlement.

State of Alabama ) Probate Court of Shelby County; ) said county.  
Howell Sammons deceased, Estate of.  
This day came A. J. Sammons, administrator, de bonis non of said Estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered that the 28th day of January 1895 be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

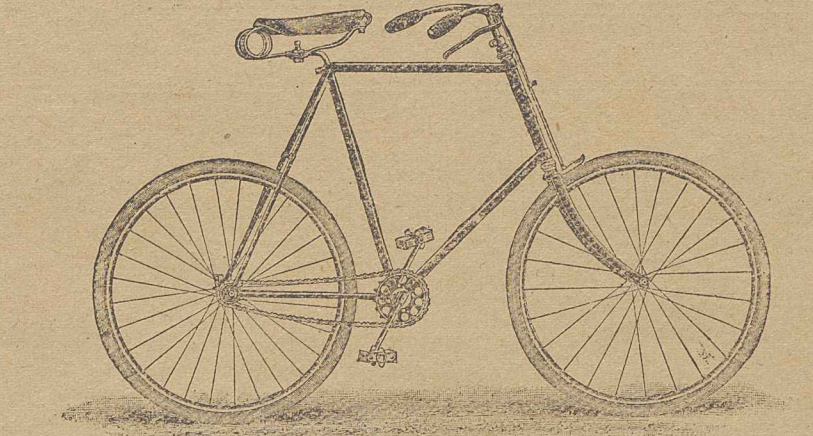
JOHN S. LEPPER,  
Judge of Probate.

The above settlement has been postponed until March 11th, 1895.

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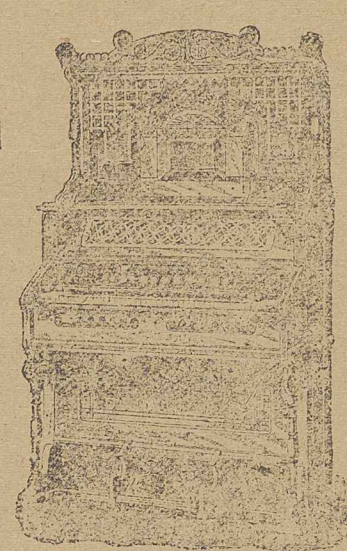


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COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - General Manager

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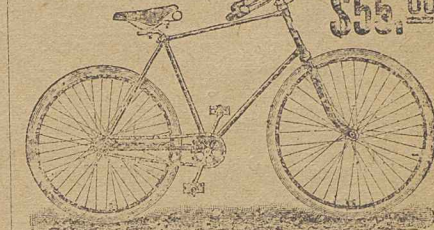
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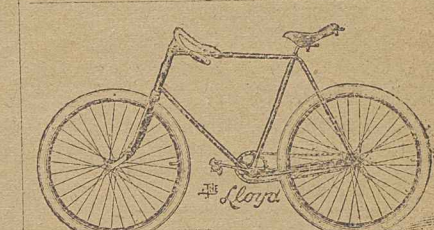
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## THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter, COLUMBIANA, MARCH 21, 1895.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
One copy one year, \$1.00  
One copy six months, .50  
One copy three months, .25

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## COURT CALENDAR.

**Circuit Court**—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.

**Chancery Court**—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.

**County Court**—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Circuit court convenes next Monday.

Mr. Jim Hand, of Jemison, spent Sunday in the city.

Road working and gardening is the order of the day.

Capt. Ward, of Birmingham, is here on legal business.

N. A. Graham, of Calera, was in the city last Saturday.

M. J. Dorwin, of the Chronicle, spent Sunday at Lewis.

Ed Walls has opened up a machine shop on west side.

Charlie Acker, of Montevallo, was in the city Monday.

Rufus Lester is said to be the handsomest man in town.

R. W. Cobb, of Helena, was in the city Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Ella Tallant is visiting relatives in Calera this week.

G. E. Abbott and family, of Shelby, spent Sunday in the city.

Horace Hammond, spent Sunday with relatives at Wilsonville.

Gen. E. W. Pettus, of Selma, is stopping at the Central hotel.

Mr. Jim Leonard, of Birmingham, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Frank Marsh, of Greenville, Tenn., was in the city yesterday.

Col. Tillman, of Birmingham, is in attendance at Chancery court.

The court house officials are quite busy now preparing for court.

From what we hear, wedding bells will be ringing in our town soon.

P. G. Trent spent Sunday and Monday with his family in Childersburg.

Mrs. I. W. Bailey, of Calera, is visiting relatives at the Central this week.

J. R. Beavers, Esq., and Amos Elliott, visited their goat farm this week.

Miss Ella Davidson, of Centerville, is the guest of Miss Nora Leeper this week.

E. W. Bell & Co., carries the finest line of family and fancy groceries in the city.

Hon. Cecil Brown, of Talladega, was in the city Monday and Tuesday on professional business.

Judge John S. Leeper was taken quite ill Monday, but we are glad to note he is now convalescent.

Mr. N. C. Curtis, a former citizen of this place, is visiting his many friends in the city this week.

The sooner you begin to fight the fire, the more easily it may be extinguished. The sooner you begin taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for your blood-disease, the easier will be the cure. In both cases, delay is dangerous, if not fatal. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other.

Col. H. C. Tompkins, of Montgomery, was in the city Tuesday.

Circuit court will convene Monday March 25th, their are four prisoners in jail charged with capital offences.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph Gallery.

Misses Emma and Katie Looney visited their home near Fayetteville Saturday and Sunday, and returned Monday afternoon.

Chancery court convened Monday, Hon. S. K. McSpadden presiding, a heavy docket on hand which involves some very important cases.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

On account of the illness of Judge Box, Col. Blackwell, of Anniston, under the late special statute, will preside at the Spring term of Shelby county's circuit court.

E. W. Bell & Co., have added to their already complete stock of groceries, a first class line of drugs and they have a first class drug-gist to attend to the prescription department, when you are in town call in and see them.

I will be in Columbiana about the 20th of March, to remain one week only. Fully prepared to do all kinds of dental work and extract teeth without pain. Prices reduced to suit the hard times. Respectfully, W. W. Corley.

Truly Astonishing.—Miss Annette N. Men, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

On last Friday night we were given quite an interesting show by Delmont, a gentleman professing to be walking around the world. The entertainment was very interesting and entertaining, but on account of the inclemency of the weather there was a very small crowd present.

**Program for the Columbiana Literary Society.**

Hereafter the program will be published three meetings in advance.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Opening Song, Society Prayer, Chaplain

Roll Call and Quotation Responses.

Declaration, Clifton Anchors

Recitation, Miss Lula Wilson

Reading, Miss Earl Anchors

Music, Miss Edna Nelson

Recitation, Miss Mable Greek

Humorous Speech, F. E. Elliott

Music, Miss Louella Teague

Composition, Walter O'Hara

Composition, Miss Pearl Seale

News Report, J. S. Leeper, Jr

Cross Questions and Crooked Answers.

Questions, Miss Louie Longshore

Answers, J. W. Dykes

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Opening Song, "America," Society Prayer, Chaplain

Roll Call and Quotation Responses.

"The Mother of George Washington—A Paper by Miss Chloa Wimpsey

"The Boyhood of Washington—A Paper by E. LaTaste

Music, Miss Sadie Williams

"Washington, the Soldier and Patriot—A Paper by H. Hammond

"Washington, the Statesman—A Paper by R. H. O'Hara

"Washington's Private Life, Last Days and Death" A Paper by Miss Lena Hendrick

Music, Miss Pearl Hendrick and Allie Nelson

News Report, Miss Ethel Greek

Cross Questions and Crooked Answers.

Questions, J. M. Spencer

Answers, Miss Emma Milstead

**Yellow Leaf Snaps.**

Health of community good.

Road working is the order of the day.

I guess Mr. E. S. K. disappointed his girl Sunday as the creek was so full that he could not get there.

Some thinks this cold snap has killed the oates, but if they are as tough as Bill Oates they are not hurt.

Rev. George Crumpton filled his regular appointment Sunday at Florence and gave us a good lecture.

Rev. T. J. Cabiniss, will preach at Florence first Sunday in April. He is the happiest man on Yellow-leaf it is a girl.

Success to Advocate and its readers.

A. P. J.

## Creswell Items.

The coosa river is on a regular ture.

"Come gentle spring, ethereal mildness come."

It rains, and it rains, and its cold stormy weather.

Mr. R. B. Cater is, we are glad to learn, slowly improving.

If a late spring is any indication, we will have a good fruit crop this year.

Mr. Richard Wood, of Childersburg, spent last Friday in our village delivering fertilizers to his customers.

The 18th of March and not even a plum tree in bloom. Does the "oldest inhabitant" remember ever seeing such a backward spring?

The C & W changed schedule again last Sunday. The mail trains now pass here going east at 10:30 a. m. and going west at 4:30 p. m.

Cow feed and roughness is getting "skase," and unless spring weather will hurry up and come along, the milk and butter supply will be reduced.

We could not sow oats the first two months of the year, and now it looks as if it will be another two months before we can plant again. Bad on the fellows who have bought their seed.

Ordinarily, our farmers have finished planting corn by this time, but this spring they have not planted a grain, and many of them have not run a furrow towards preparing their land.

James Lee, the young man who was so badly wounded in the head by the explosion of a shot gun two weeks ago, was at last account, doing well and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

The high waters prevented Rev. J. A. May from filling his appointment here Sunday at 11 a. m., but he gave us a good sermon at 3 p. m. He will preach for us again on the 3rd Sunday in April at 11 a. m.

The change of schedule on the C & W makes it rather inconvenient to people who do their shopping in Birmingham, but it gives us connection at Childersburg with the Southern, which is a great convenience to those of our people who have to travel over that road.

**Camp Branch Snap Shots.**

"An abundance of rain and warm weather."

Look out soon, just beyond the white house.

Mr. George Wright and wife, visited friends here Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Berry, preached an interesting sermon Sunday to a large audience.

We are sorry to know of little Bay Jones sickness, and wish her an early recovery.

Mr. Val McClinton and wife, and daughter Miss Bessie, visited relatives here Sunday.

Mrs. Lula Lofton, of Birmingham, visited relatives and friends in this community last week.

"JOSEPHUS."

**Special Inducements to Farmers.**

I am offering special inducements to farmers on pianos, organs and sewing machines. If you are thinking of buying one this fall write for catalogue and prices. I can save you money. I carry a large stock of all kinds of music books, 5000 different copies per cent. at 10 cents per copy. New organs as low as \$30.00; sewing machines as low as \$15.00.

E. E. Forbes, Anniston, Ala.

**COUNTY CANVASSERS WANTED**

For the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. No experience or capital needed.

We want a live, intelligent worker in every County of the Southern States to canvass for the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. Ladies can do the work as well as men. No experience or capital needed. If you take only two orders a day you will clear \$100 per month; but it is easy to average five or more orders daily. Our special new plans enable our agents to take an order from nearly every person canvassed. The business is exceedingly popular, and the work light. Anybody can do it. Write for particulars to canvassing department Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.

**Election Notice.**

There will be an election held in Columbiana, Ala., on Monday the 1st day of April 1895, for the election of Mayor and five Councilmen for the City of Columbiana, Ala., under an act of the Legislature entitled an act to incorporate the town of Columbiana. All qualified voters living in two and a half miles of the court house in Columbiana are entitled to vote.

JNO. S. LEEPER, Judge of Probate.

February 27th, 1895.

## Cobb Hints.

[Received to late for last week.]

Mr. M. Farr has been quite sick.

It will soon be corn planting time.

The farmers are preparing for another crop.

Health of community not very good at present.

We have had a few days of pretty weather for work.

Log rolling and road working is the order of the day.

Our farmers are not all done sowing their oates yet.

J. M. Adams, of Goose-town, was in our community Sunday.

Mr. John Archer is visiting his son C. S. Archer, and will remain some time.

The party at Mr. Bagwells Saturday night was enjoyed by our young folks.

Mr. J. H. Carter and C. S. Archer visited Columbiana one day last week on business.

Rev. S. S. Crumpton filled his regular appointment at Ebenezer last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Harmon Archer, of near Columbiana, spent Saturday and Sunday with his father's family in this community.

Grp.

We are told that the evidences of a revival of business are here. That may be true, but what we want is the revival itself, the other fellows can have the evidence.

If you want the news subscribe for the Advocate, only one dollar a year.

**AN ATLAS FREE.**

Every school girl or boy sending two subscribers to The Semi-Weekly Advertiser will be presented with the

**PEERLESS ATLAS OF THE WORLD!**

This Atlas is well bound with strong paper covers, has eighty-eight authentic colored maps with descriptive and statistical matter of great value.

**TWO SUBSCRIBERS —AT—**

**—\$1.00 EACH—**

Will Get This Book for You?

The Semi-Weekly Advertiser is the best and cheapest paper in America. Send for sample copy and the next mail after you receive it will bring your order.

**THE ADVERTISER CO.,**

Montgomery, Ala.

**MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.**

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too. Such as a Conover, Everett, Harty or Kingsbury piano; a Chicago, Cottage or Farrard & Votey organ.

Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins, and other small instruments, showing reduced prices, will be sent on request.

Also, Bicycles and Typewriters. Sewing Machines from \$15 up.

Catalogue and prices sent free. Write for them, I can save you money.

Special inducements offered to farmers.

**E. E. FORBES,**

ANNISTON, ALA.

**BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP.**

We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "Home Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you?

Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Four weeks by our method of teaching, book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. Positions Guaranteed under certain conditions. Send for our free illustrated 96 page catalogue and "state your wants." Address J. F. Draughon, President—Draughon's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Telegraphy—Nashville, Tenn., 11 Teachers, 600 Students, the past year. No vacation. Enter any time. Cheap Board. N. B. We pay \$5.00 cash for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

## QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

Allegro. 1st time. 2d time.

"QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER" is of all we've found the best! Claim: a place above the rest.

Absolutely pure and wholesome. (Only) With ten pennies get a sample Of your Crocker any day! Ho your pennies will re-pay.

It is in Every-where (Only) Hon-est trials all out-stand, Failure there will never be. Those who use Q. C. B. P. For success will ev-er fol-low (Only)

Ask your grocer for it. Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

**Waverley Bicycles.**

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Guaranteed Superior to Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American cyclists, who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

INDIANAPOLIS, VA., Oct. 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN:—The Waverley Scorcher and Baller came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$85? We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have faith in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all Waverley's we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a pretty good number), we have never had a single frame not to be broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more, than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly, WALTER C. MERCER & CO.

**A GOOD AGENT WANTED**

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "J." Free by mail.

**INDIANA BICYCLE CO.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

High Frame, Wood Rim, Detachable Tire, Scorcher, weight 22 lbs. . . . \$85

Steel Rims, Waverley Clincher, Detachable Tires, weight 22 lbs. . . . \$85

Regular Frame, same weights and tires. . . . \$85

Ladies' Drop Frame, same weights and tires. . . . \$75

24-inch Diamond, Wood Rims, weight 21 lbs. . . . \$75

**IT IS A FACT THAT**

**OLD HICKORY WAGONS**

**RUN LIGHT LAST WELL CARRY THE LOAD**

**All Styles and Sizes.**

**P. H. EARLE & CO.,**

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

**SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.**

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement for the Seed man in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business; 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flower); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

**ELKHART CARTRIDGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.**

No. 1. Farm Harness. Have sold to consumers for 30 years. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27

No. 2. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 3. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 4. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 5. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 6. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 7. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 8. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 9. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 10. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 11. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 12. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 13. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 14. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 15. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 16. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 17



**An Immense Salt Deposit.**  
C. E. Biddulph, in his "Travel in Persia and Transcaucasia," gives a curious account of the great salt plains in the neighborhood of the Black Mountains. He says: "I obtained from thence one of the most peculiar sights I have seen in my travels. It was a vast deposit of salt, and it was so white and so pure, that it looked like ice, but was really salt deposit, which entirely filled the hollow in the plains toward the south and stretched away as far as the eye could reach on either side, glittering in the sun like a sheet of glass. I sat for hours looking at this strange spectacle through my field glasses, and listening to the tales of my guides regarding the peculiarities of its composition in traversing it. According to their account, this vast deposit of salt was of the consistency of ice, and like the latter, formed a coat of varying degrees of thickness upon the surface of the water which was underneath it, so that in places where the coat attained a thickness of several feet, as was the case in many parts, laden mules and camels could cross this plain with perfect safety, while in others, where this is not the case, this crust of congealed salt would break beneath their weight, and they would be engulfed in the morass beneath."

Gin slings are the favorite beverage of one of the big elephants in John Robinson's circus. It takes a half gallon of the mixture to make the elephant "feel his drinks."

**Best of All**  
To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Only.

Commercial travelers are now allowed to take samples into Russia without paying duty on them.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**  
The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, it acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

**Health is Economy.**  
A well man can do as much work as two men who are "under the weather," and do it better. A box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will save clerk-hire.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HADY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

Al afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c. a bottle.

**Blood Will Tell**  
Most surely upon the condition of the physical system. If the blood is pure and full of vitality it will carry health to all the organs of the body; it will expel the germs of disease and the result will be a condition of perfect health. If it is impure and impoverished, such a condition will be impossible. The best way to

**Keep the Blood Pure**  
Is by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier that medical science has ever produced. This is the secret of its wonderful cures of scrofula, salt rheum, nervousness, sleeplessness, rheumatism, and all other diseases which originate in the blood. Take

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

**Worn Out**  
Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Good Health—Feel as if Made Anew

"I had the grip in its worst form, taking cold a second time and having a relapse. My friends and physicians thought recovery was impossible, my system was so low. I could not turn in bed without help. I had no appetite and I was weak all over. After my illness, I was not yet up in the morning feeling so tired, being unable to rest nights."

**I Had Severe Pains**  
In my left side, through my neck and shoulders. I tried different remedies, but they did not help me. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took one bottle and commenced to feel better. I have now taken several bottles and it has worked wonders. It has given me an appetite and I have gained in strength rapidly. The pain in my side and shoulders has left me and I feel like a new person. I can do my own work and help others. I would advise all those who are in poor health to try Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. E. M. CANNELL, North Leeds, Maine.

**Stomach Trouble Cured.**  
"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has helped me by taking pimples from my face and forehead and has relieved me also of stomach difficulty. My mother and brother have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with benefit." SAM LEVY, 31 Attorney Street, New York City. Get only Hood's.

**Hood's Pills** are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.

**SULLIVAN & CRITCHFIELD'S Business College.**  
The Best and Cheapest Business College in America. Four Percent. Free Catalogue with Free Address. Sullivan & Critchfield, 310 N. 1st St., ATLANTA, GA.

**PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.**  
CURES WHICH ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

## RIOT AND ASSASSINATION.

Unarmed Men are Shot Down at New Orleans.

A BRITISH SUBJECT WOUNDED.

A Mob of Two Hundred White Men, Their Miserable Carcasses Hidden in Safety Behind Box Cars, Fire on Negroes at Work Loading a Ship.

Some time ago the white stavedores at New Orleans, upon some disagreement with employers, quit work, and owners were compelled to make use of their crews in loading ships. Last week fifty negroes were brought from Galveston, Texas, and put to work on the wharves. This enraged the strikers and their anger culminated last Monday in riotous demonstrations during which three negroes were shot, two of whom are thought to be fatally wounded. No arrests were made.

On Tuesday morning, a few minutes after 7 o'clock, while a dense fog prevailed another riot occurred. The scene of the conflict was on the river front, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets. Three men were killed almost outright, while a number were wounded. The killing was done by a mob of white men numbering about 200, who were armed with pistols and Winchester rifles. The negroes were about to start to work on board the steamship Engineer, lying at that point, when white men approached from all directions. All were armed and many took positions behind box cars and poured volley upon volley into the negroes. Those on the scene say that it reminded them of a battle field, so fast and furious was the firing. The negroes were given no quarter and were shot down like dogs. Not only were the darkest shot down, but several innocent persons suffered.

Among those killed was Jules Clice Carabe, a shoemaker, who happened to be in the vicinity.

Purser Bane was on the wharf attending to some business, when the mob appeared and began the firing. He was about to go aboard the vessel for safety, when he was fired upon. Three policemen were immediately in front of Mr. Bane and they knelt down and seemed terror-stricken. One man shoved the barrel of a pistol in close proximity to Mr. Bane's head and fired a shot. He pulled the trigger again twice and the purser fell, bleeding. Another man shot Mr. Bane in the right arm. (This man is a British subject.)

In another part of the city a squad of negroes going along the levee to their work were fired on and one killed. No arrests have been made, the rioters at both places having hurried away before a sufficient number of policemen to deal with them could be assembled.

Governor Foster was seen at 11:45 p. m. He was still in consultation with the representatives of the commercial bodies. He stated that he had received a telegram of inquiry from Secretary Gresham which was also in discussion, and he was not willing to give it for publication.

The governor has issued a proclamation calling the militia out to preserve order, and they will be on the levee at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning.

**AN AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER**

Passing Cuba, a Spaniard Takes a Pop at Her.

The mail steamer Allencia, of the New York and Colon line was fired upon and chased by a Spanish gun boat when off the east end of Cuba on March 8th. Captain James A. Grossman, of the Allencia, on arrival at the port of New York, sent the secretary of state a report of the incident, with his formal protest. Mr. Uhl, assistant secretary of state, communicated with the Spanish minister at Washington, and received assurances that the matter would be investigated and if any wrong has been done on the part of the Spanish vessel's commander, his government would make ample reparation. Up to the latest report the Cuban authorities had received no information of the incident, nor was anything known of it at Havana, as the following dispatch shows, although flaming head lines about it have adorned all the daily papers in the United States:

Nothing is known here as to any Spanish cruiser firing upon the American steamer Allencia off the Cuban coast last week. The department of marine affairs has telegraphed to Santiago and Gibraltar for details.

**UNHAPPY TOILERS BY THE SEA**

Starving. They Cry for Bread. Resolutions of Thanks.

The number of destitute families in St. Johns, N. B., is increasing daily, and the reports from outposts are to the effect that the people in many localities are in utter destitution. A dispatch from a small settlement on the northwest coast, signed by the parish priest, was received here, stating that forty families were starving there, and there was nothing to give them. The dispatch also asked that assistance be sent them immediately. This same condition exists in nearly all the districts. There are about 2800 families in St. Johns and its suburbs in distress who are being assisted by the relief committee as much as possible.

At a meeting of the clerical relief committee held Monday resolutions of thanks to the good people of Boston and of New England were unanimously adopted for their haste in replying to the appeal for assistance from this place with their magnificent donation of food, which was badly needed.

**Practical Benevolence.**

A Jacksonville, Fla., dispatch says: Tuesday at 8:30 Johnnie and Willie Davis and Willie Anderson, three little boys who were bitten by a rabid dog some time ago, will leave for New York to receive the Pasteur treatment.

The parents of the boys are very poor and the New York Recorder has agreed to defray all expenses. The boys and their attendant will have a special sleeper, which will be placed under the New York Recorder coach, chartered to convey Johnnie and Willie Davis and Willie Anderson to New York to be treated at the Pasteur Institute. The coach will be attached to the limited express on the short line.

American sheep last year grew wool to the extent of 307,100,000 pounds.

## STATE TOPICS.

State News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

**Appointed Commissioner.**  
I. Green of Tuscaloosa qualified last Wednesday and received a commission as a United States commissioner. The appointment was made by Judges Pardee and Bruce.

**An Unlucky Tumble.**

At a mill near Stanton, Tuesday, a son of R. H. Lawrence, fell off a chain used to carry lumber from the saw to the dry house, and a piece of sawing, falling on him, broke both bones of one leg, just above the ankle.

**Homicide in Self Defense.**

On Tuesday morning five miles west of Stanton Mr. Walter Davis was shot and killed by Mr. Will Martin. It was found near the body, a revolver, which was the weapon used by Martin. Three men were killed almost outright, while a number were wounded. The killing was done by a mob of white men numbering about 200, who were armed with pistols and Winchester rifles. The negroes were about to start to work on board the steamship Engineer, lying at that point, when white men approached from all directions. All were armed and many took positions behind box cars and poured volley upon volley into the negroes. Those on the scene say that it reminded them of a battle field, so fast and furious was the firing. The negroes were given no quarter and were shot down like dogs. Not only were the darkest shot down, but several innocent persons suffered.

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American sheep last year grew wool to the extent of 307,100,000 pounds.

## A LEGISLATIVE MOB.

Bedlam Breaks Loose in the Halls of the House.

The Indiana Legislature ended in a riot. The governor is allowed by the constitution to hold a bill three working days before vetoing or approving it and one of the political bills outlying the custodian of the State House reached him at 11:54 last Thursday night. It became noised about that he would send in his veto at 11:54 Monday night inasmuch as the session expired at midnight, there would be no time to pass the bill over his veto.

The governor's secretary usually comes in at the south door of the house, and he was expected there Tuesday night. A few republicans members had put a scheme to keep him out until after 12 o'clock so that the veto would be ineffective. The doors were locked and the elevator captured.

When Private Secretary King entered the elevator with the veto message, he was seized by a grant member of the house, and held, while another member, ran the elevator up and down at lightning speed. King's yell soon brought custodian of the building with his force and the elevator was stopped, and King released. There was still twenty minutes and the central door was forced by the custodian's force. King, who was in front, was forced right into the crowd of republicans, who were bent on keeping him from reaching the speaker's table. With one accord the men began striking at each other and the secretary was in great danger of being killed.

Inch by inch the democrats gained ground. Many persons were knocked down and trampled under foot. Revolvers were flourished in the air, but as fast as one drawn the man holding it was knocked down. The heavy chairs were torn from the floor by the mob and the desks were broken to pieces.

Finally King, with his clothing torn almost from his body and his face bleeding, was held by main strength through the crowd and thrown heavily against the speaker's desk. He still held the governor's veto in his hand, but never reached the speaker.

Just as King was about to place it in his hand, Speaker Adams kicked and beat back the crowd, and in a voice which could be heard above the horrible din, cried:

"The house is adjourned! The house is adjourned!"

This raised a great cry from the crowd and everybody made a rush for the speaker. The veto was torn from King's hand by a man who dashed out of the crowd with it and made good his escape. This practically ended the riot. No less than two dozen persons were hurt, and the latest news is that Myron D. King, the governor's private secretary, is not expected to live.

Shortly after noon Tuesday he took a sudden turn for the worse. A rib was broken and it is pressing upon the heart. Great excitement prevails and the members who assisted in the assault upon King are leaving Indianapolis to avoid arrest.

**FOURTEEN MILES OF ICE.**

The Breaking of an Ice Gorge in the Susquehanna.

A Port Deposit, Md., dispatch says: The water has all left town, but railroad tracks for two miles are covered with ice from 5 to 20 feet thick. The town authorities are trying to cut a driveway through the streets. There is a fourteen-mile gorge at McCall's ferry, which may move at any time. The damage by the flood will reach \$25,000, most of which will have to be paid by the poorer classes.

When the ice gorge broke Tuesday the frozen mass, driven by a swift current, came rushing down upon the already inundated town. The people had, however, been warned and no lives were lost.

Several fishermen's families who did not abandon their homes in time were taken out of the second story windows into boats. The doors and windows have been demolished by the floating ice. Along the Columbia railroad the ice is piled up 20 feet, and all trains are stopped. The waiting room of the station is filled with ice and debris.

The great ice fields stretching from Port Deposit down to Garret Island present a picturesque scene. In some places the ice does are 20 to 30 feet high, and great masses of it are piled against the piers of the Baltimore and Ohio railway bridge.

**Among Southern Americans.**

The rebel forces under the command of Ruiz Garcia made an attack on Boca Del Toro, about 100 miles north of Colon on Friday last, but were repulsed by the government troops. An attempt was made to set fire to the town, but this was also defeated. Eleven of the rebels, including Garza, were killed. The government loss was five killed and twenty wounded.

The insurrection in Colombia seems to be continuing in a disultory way. The navy department is kept informed of the events by Capt. B. J. Conwell, of the Atlanta, who is watching it from the Atlantic coast. The following cable dated March 1, at Colon, was received by Secretary Herbert Sunday:

"A slight engagement has taken place, resulting in the defeat of the revolutionary forces. The Atlanta has landed a force to protect American interests at or in the neighborhood of Boca Del Toro, Colombia."

**Pleasures of Living by the Sea.**

A phenomenally high tide in the Gulf of Trieste flooded the streets in the lower part of Trieste at 8 o'clock last Wednesday evening, submerging the floors of theaters, cafes, shops, etc., to the depth of 3 feet or more. All of these resorts were vacated by the public, many of whom were taken home in boats. The flood receded at 1 o'clock Thursday morning.

**American Ship Seized.**

Per steamship Spain, from Bluefields March 8, it is learned that the schooner Meteor, which sailed from Mobile, Ala., in December last and was supposed to be the vessel which was reported to have been fired upon by a British man-of-war at that place, and is also supposed to have carried human munitions of war, was not fired upon, but has been seized by the Nicaragua government because she went into port without manifests certified by the Nicaragua consul, and that the vessel will be unloaded of every bit of her cargo. If she has ammunitions on board they will be found.

## THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Havana Reports Inconsistent with Spanish White Preparations.

A Havana dispatch says: The Baire band of insurgents, which was attacked, defeated and dispersed by General Garrik, has been reduced to forty men and negotiations are pending for their surrender. Public sentiment in the province of Santiago de Cuba, now the only really disturbed district, is very strongly in favor of peace.

Reports of like tenor are sent out from other districts, but the following from Madrid seems to put the rebellion in a more serious light:

A credit of \$1,000,000, to be used in suppressing the Cuban insurrection, has been cabled to Captain-General Calleja in Cuba.

The preparations to ship troops to Cuba are being pressed forward with great rapidity. In addition to the three transports which have already sailed, half a dozen or more troop ships have been made ready to leave Cadiz and Santander as soon as the infantry shall be gotten aboard. The total number now under orders for the Cuban campaign is 12,000. Not a few of the soldiers are veterans of the previous campaign. They and the other experienced men have been distributed among the regiments so that every company of new recruits may have a backbone of tried campaigners. All seem equally anxious to go to the front.

**STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.**

Losses by the Longfellow Wreck Not Fully Known.

Last Friday was a bad day for the steamboats. On the Wabash river near Evansville, Ind., the Rosedale sank with 5,000 bushels of wheat. Seventeen passengers were rescued, one deck hand was drowned.

At Paducah, Ky., the hog chains of the Bostona, a big sidewheeler, plying between Cincinnati and Memphis, broke and the boat came near breaking in two. Captain Conlon, of the ill-fated steamer of Missouri, was in command.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., Joseph F. Woods lost several coal barges on the falls.

At Louisville the John K. Speed was blown over the dam at the falls and was badly damaged. She righted quickly or she would have broken to pieces.

Friday morning the steamer Hercules Carrel, with a diver aboard, left the wharf at the foot of Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the wreck of the Longfellow, at Troutman's station. It has not been definitely learned just how many lives were lost by the accident.

Of the twenty laborers who assisted in the loading of the freight at the river and rail transfer, only six have been accounted for.

**HYPOTHECATION OF CITY BONDS**

Showing that Good Credit Easily Commands Cash.

The city of Augusta has sold \$88,000 of redemption bonds dated April 1, 1895, payable April 1, 1925, interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The bonds are of \$1,000 each.

The purpose of the issue is for the redemption of \$88,000 of 7 per cent bonds now outstanding, of date 1875, falling due April 1, 1895, and the proceeds of this issue are applicable to this purpose and no other. There were twelve bidders, but the bid of Golden Rhind, 102,207 or \$89,821.60 for the entire lot, was the one that got them all. Last year the city issued a larger amount than this time and each thousand-dollar bond brought in \$1,020.70, showing an increase of \$12.90 on each thousand-dollar bond. The new issue is figured at 4 1/2 per cent.

**Chinese Fleeing.**

A dispatch from Shanghai says the Chinese residents are leaving Peking. Tien Tsin, Taku and their outlying districts, fearing a Japanese invasion. Steamers arriving at Shanghai are crowded with refugees.

**ACUTE DYSPESIA.**

SYMPATHETIC HEART DISEASE OFTEN ATTENDS IT.

The Modern Treatment Consists in Removing the Cause.

From the *Republican*, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mrs. V. Curley, who has resided in Cedar, Iowa, for the past twenty-two years, tells an interesting story of what she considers rescue from premature death. Her narrative is as follows:

"For ten years prior to 1894, I was a constant sufferer from acute stomach trouble. I had all the manifold symptoms of acute dyspepsia, and at times other troubles were present in complication—I did not know what it was to enjoy a meal. No matter how careful I might be as to the quality, quantity and preparation of my food, distress always followed eating. I was despondent and blue. Almost to the point of insanity at times, and often I could not sleep. Sympathetic heart trouble set in and time and again I was obliged to call a doctor in the night to relieve sudden attacks of suffocation which would come on without a moment's warning."

"My troubles increased as time wore on and I spent large sums in doctor bills, being compelled to have medical attendances almost constantly. During 1892 and 1893, it was impossible for me to retain food, and water, brashes plagues. I was reduced to a skeleton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did all me. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was ulceration of the coats of the stomach and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said, 'All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium.'"

"About this time a friend of mine, Mrs. Synneth Smith, of Gladwin, Iowa, told me about the case of Mrs. Thurston, of Oxford Junction, Iowa. This lady said she had been afflicted with the same as I had. She had consulted local physicians without relief, and had gone to Davenport for treatment. Giving up all hope of recovery, she was persuaded by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was almost magical."

"It was led to try them from her experience, and before many months I felt better than I had for a dozen years. I am now almost free from trouble, and I through some error of diet I feel badly, this splendid remedy sets me right again. I have regained my strength and am once more in my usual flesh. I sleep well and can eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I only wish that I had heard of them years ago, thereby saving myself ten years of suffering and much money."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and health to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

## Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

**Elephants Mind the Babies.**

The women of Siam entrust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman nor social claims of its friends and relations, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens, the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up out of harm's way upon his own back.

There is something in the order in which different parts of the winter rations should be fed in order to make it do the greatest good to stock. There should be as much variety as possible each day, but the corn stalks ought to be fed most freely early in the winter, reserving more hay and grain to the latter part of the winter. Corn stalks early in winter have much succulence and a greater nutritive value than they have after being dried through by alternate freezing and thawing. Hay does not deteriorate by drying through the winter, while the grain ration, unless injured by mice, is worth more in spring than it is early in the winter.

**WOMEN'S FACES**

—like flowers, fade and wither with time; the bloom of the face is only known to the healthy woman's complexion. The nervous strain caused by the ailments and pains peculiar to the female sex, and the labor and worry of rearing a family, can often be traced by the lines in the woman's face. Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled face and their "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. The functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, can be cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need; it aids nature in preparing the system for the change. It's a medicine prescribed for thirty years, in the diseases of women, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure the chronic inflammation of the lining membranes which cause such exhausting drains upon the system. It cures nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faintness, nervous debility and all disorders arising from derangement of the female organs and functions.

Mrs. JENNIE WILLIAMS, of Mohawk, Lane Co., Oregon, writes:

"I was afflicted with nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faintness, nervous debility and all disorders arising from derangement of the female organs and functions. I was reduced to a skeleton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did all me. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was ulceration of the coats of the stomach and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said, 'All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium.'"

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**W. L. DOUGLAS**

**\$3 SHOES**

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.

They equal custom shoes in style and fit.

Their workmanship and quality are unsurpassed.

The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.

From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can.



# THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1895.

NO. 40.

The Iowa State Register says; Boston has had a succession of bachelor mayors, and they haven't proven a bad lot, either.

David Christie Murray, the English novelist, says that this country is the field of the future Shakespeare and Balzac, if there should arise another of each.

The Pennsylvania railroad last year issued about 14,000 special rate orders to clergymen, and according to Assistant General Passenger Agent Boyd not a single case of misuse or abuse of the same has been reported. This is a remarkable showing.

The whipping post seems to be the New Orleans Picayune, to be coming to the front. A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature to establish it in the state, and in Tennessee a bill has been introduced allowing jurors to substitute whipping in lieu of imprisonment and fines for persons convicted of petty larceny.

And now golf has had its fatal accident. A man playing near Edinburgh was almost instantly killed by the ball rebounding at short range from some hard obstacle against which it had been driven with great force. Serious injuries to others by hard hit balls have been recorded before, but there is said to be no parallel case to the recent one at Edinburgh.

A distinguished scholar who has followed the course of thought through the ages, declares that the belief in astrology and palmistry is more general now than it has been at any period during 1,000 years. He refers to the long list of books that have recently been written on these subjects and to the many old ones that have been republished. In Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco are astrological and palmistry clubs, before whom lectures are given by professors of the arts, which they dignify by the name of sciences.

While in most things England may be considered as abreast of the times, she is hopelessly to the rear as regards her game laws, maintains the New York Tribune. The absurdity of the latter, as well as their flagrant injustice, favoring of the feudal ages, was strikingly illustrated the other day when young Lord Stratheden and Campbell was able to get a sentence of imprisonment and fine passed upon one of his tenant farmers who had committed the crime of shooting a hare on a field which he leased from the peer. This was held by the Board of Magistrates, consisting mainly of fellow land-owners and friends of Lord Stratheden, to constitute the crime of preaching.

According to a census report just issued, there are in the United States, outside of the State of Vermont, 172,769 native Vermonters. In commenting on this interesting fact the Burlington Free Press says: "As the 249,590 native born in Vermont include a considerable proportion of children, while most of the 172,769 native Vermonters in other states must be adults, it is probable that there were in 1890 at least as many adult natives of Vermont outside of the state as in it. Go where you will, you find Vermonters; and to any one who reads the reports of the meetings of the Sons of Vermont in other states it need not be said that they are generally willing to acknowledge their birthplace."

Walter Besant says there were 1,315 new novels, not including children's story books, published last year! Just imagine it—1,315 novels accepted by publishers and actually in the reading world. Who shall say now we do not love fiction? But in that immense number how few the great ones; so few, indeed, they can be counted on one hand. It would be interesting to take the vote of this novel devouring world as to "the" novel which has most charmed it, for amid so much worthless trash there is many a book which, from a literary standpoint, is not worth the power it is written on, yet holds the reader in its thrall and would be counted a successful venture. If one thinks for an instant how busy these authors must have been, how many hopes and fears they penned into these MSS., the satisfaction of having been "accepted" cannot be grudged them. Not all these 1,315 authors were well paid for their trouble, and the rushing success of a few novels which tempted some to trial will not be repeated again. London is filled with these writers, and one class of society writes its novel as it takes its "tub," simply because to the literary manner born, and because everybody does it. But 1,315!

## HOW IT WAS DONE.

### A REVIEW OF THE BANKERS' CONSPIRACY.

How the Program of the Bankers' Association Was Carried Out in the Extra and Regular Sessions of Congress—Grover's Duplicity.

On March 8 the Philadelphia Item, a republican paper of 180,000 circulation, contained the following:

What the Country Is Coming To. Bankers' Association to all national banks, March 12, 1895.

Dear Sir—The interest of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the national bank notes, upon a gold basis, made the only money. This will require the authorization of from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of congress for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law and act with the other banks of your city in securing a petition to congress for its unconditional repeal, per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen and particularly let your wishes be known to your senators. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government legal tender notes and silver coinage.

Now let us trace this scheme or conspiracy and see how nearly the program of the band of vampires has been carried out.

An extra session was called and silver was killed. One hundred million bonds have already been issued.

On Jan. 25th the following meeting was held in New York.

Advice of New York Business Men.

One hundred members of the New York chamber of commerce met yesterday and passed a resolution adopting the report of its committee on finance and currency, appointed to consider the financial needs of the country. The resolution was put by Chairman Orr, and there was but one dissenting vote, that of William F. St. John. The resolution ordered that copies of the report be sent to President Cleveland, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and to the finance committee of both houses in Washington immediately. The copies were mailed within an hour.

After suggesting that no feasible currency plan can be adopted until confidence in the stability of the national currency and the ability of the government to redeem its obligation in gold is manifested, both here and abroad, the committee in its report says:

To this end, in the judgment of your committee, there should be no further delay on the part of congress in authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent, such bonds payable explicitly, principal and interest, in gold of the weight and fineness now fixed by law, to be used not only in maintaining the gold reserve, which is being depleted both through distrust and deficiency in treasury receipts under necessary expenditures, but also for the gradual withdrawal and cancellation of legal tender and treasury notes now in circulation.

On Jan. 28th the president sent a special to congress which contained the following:

In my opinion the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver, under the law of July 14, 1890.

We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold, to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their date. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are more salable. The secretary of the treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are retired, or redeemed in gold they should be canceled.

These bonds under existing laws, could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited, except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent interest, and which sell in the market at less than par.

On Jan. 29 the following appeared in the Evening Star of Washington: It is said that the president has been seriously considering the propriety of issuing these 4 per cent thirty-year bonds in the event that the congress shall fail to act favorably upon his recommendations of the message of yesterday.

It is known that bankers representing vast capital, both in this country and in Europe, who have been in Wash-

ton within the last forty-eight hours, and in consultation with the president, have given him to understand that a 4 per cent thirty-year bond would be easily negotiable by the United States government at 3 per cent. This is the rate which the congress undoubtedly would be willing to pay, but there is a condition attached to the issuance of this bond from which the democrats in congress would most certainly shrink. But if the democrats in the two houses shall refuse to yield to the suggestions of their own party leaders, and to pass the law which is deemed by him to be essential, they will be compelled to accept the alternative, which may be the issue of five hundred millions of 4 per cent thirty-year bonds.

It may be of interest to silver men to know that August Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds, has spent some time in Washington recently, and had a conference with the president.

On Jan. 27th in an editorial in the New York Recorder appeared the following:

The true and very obvious explanation of the matter is that it is a run on the treasury, deliberately and carefully planned by the syndicates of gold and bond dealers that have, ever since March 4, 1894, used Mr. Cleveland and his secretary of the treasury as puppets, and made them dance whenever they chose to cleverly pull the strings. Their aim now is to start another panic like the one they manufactured in the summer of 1893, in order to frighten the democratic congress into passing the silver repeal bill. On this occasion their object is to intimidate congress into passing a blanket bond bill, clothing Mr. Carlisle with full authority to issue bonds and buy gold indefinitely, or, at least, to the extent of five hundred millions.

Now, you pumpkin heads who did not want Sibley returned to congress, how do you like it so far?

Now we will pull the nigger out of the wood pile.

Bonds \$500,000,000, interest one year at 3 per cent, \$15,000,000; 500,000,000 national bank notes, interest one year \$30,000,000, cost in interest to the people each day for fifty years \$123,278.

Now is this all. The bonds at compound interest would cost the people \$2,190,000,000.

Now, idiots; how are you going to pay it? We already have a debt of \$1,647,827,487 and our gold production available for coinage does not exceed \$20,000,000 per year.

### "KEEP OUT OF POLITICS."

Don't Read—You Might Learn Something and Get Mad.

So you think politics has nothing to do with your wages or chance of getting employment, or your debts or poverty, eh?

The banker tells you so.

The politician tells you so.

The monopolist tells you so.

The people who live well and do nothing tell you so.

Isn't it funny that all of these people are all of one mind?

All these people live off of somebody.

Do you know who that somebody is? All these people are very anxious about the elections.

Do you ever ask yourself why?

If politics has nothing to do with you why are they so interested?

Do you think they are fools to spend their time and money on something there is nothing in for them?

And if there is something in it for them, who pays that something?

Why can't you see a little bit under the surface?

Have they trained you like a soldier so you can't think but obey orders?

Why are they so anxious that you don't vote with the crooks?

Why all this solicitude?

Politics has everything to do with your wages and employment.

It can render millions of you idle so you will have to work cheap, or it can have all of you busy getting big wages.

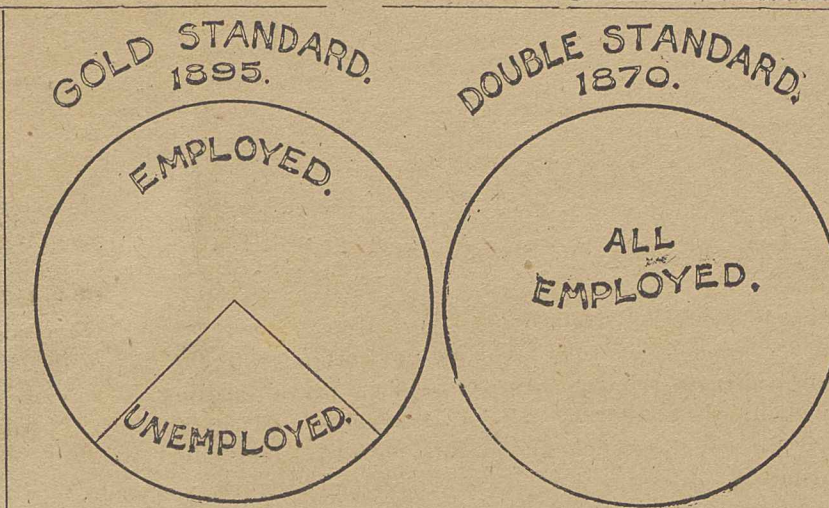
They don't want you to find this out. They want you for a voting machine to help them live in luxury and power.

And you've been doing it.

Don't read up on the money problem so you might learn something and not be so docile as a slave.—Coming Nation.

### Honest Money.

Talk about an honest dollar! The most dishonest dollar in the world is the one that by a steady increase in its purchasing power enables wealth hour by hour, to rob labor. That dollar is essentially and fiendishly dishonest which compels the man who has promised to pay the value of a bushel of wheat to satisfy a debt, to surrender the value of two bushels in order to acquire the claim. A dollar that is daily acquiring a greater command over human labor and its products is not honest—it is a footpad. It enables the rich to grind the faces of the poor. It helps the speculator to acquire a title to your home for a fraction of its value. It renders it unsafe to contract a liability or promise a future payment. It robs every producer of wealth who has been compelled to contract a debt. It impoverishes the plowholder to fatten the bondholder. This "honest dollar" which we hear so much about is the greatest cheat and liar on the face of the earth. It is not only a fraud and a swindle, but an oppressor and a robber. It has compelled the American people to pay the money they borrowed to carry on the war for the union twice over, and still leaves them vastly more in debt, measured in units of wheat or cotton than when they made the loan. Tell me that every thief in the penitentiary is an honest man, and I will believe it, sooner than admit that your gold standard dollar is anything but a pickpocket.—Star and Kansan.



A LESSON IN NATIONAL FINANCE.

## STARTLING FACTS.

### RANDOM FIGURES ILLUSTRATE THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The Increase of Landlordism Presents a Dark Future for This Country That Has for a Century Boasted Its Liberty and Free Homes.

Final and complete statistics of farms, homes and mortgages have been issued from the census office and the figures offer an inviting field for study. The report contains many striking illustrations and the growth of landlordism is one of the most vividly evident facts brought out. It is not in one portion of the country only, but east and west, north and south alike bear the same testimony, of a tendency toward European conditions. A few figures taken at random illustrate the situation:

In Rhode Island not quite 20 per cent of the farms were occupied by tenants in 1880, while in 1890 over 25 per cent were so occupied. In Vermont during the same period the increase is from 13 per cent to 17 per cent, while in Massachusetts in 1880 8.18 per cent of farms were occupied by tenants, in 1890 over 15 per cent. In the south, land mortgages are not so common as in the west and the bulk of debt is represented by crop liens, as cotton is more readily turned into money. The per cent of tenant farmers in Georgia increased from 1880 to 1890 from 44 per cent to 58 per cent. In Tennessee during the same period the increase is from 34 per cent to 41 per cent. As a fair index of the west, in Minnesota in 1880, 9 per cent of the farms were hired and in 1890, 15 per cent, while over 39 per cent of the farms are mortgaged, making 54 per cent that are virtually tenants, as the occupant of a mortgaged home pays interest to the mortgagee amounting to a rent, not unfrequently greater than the tenant neighbor who makes no pretense of ownership.

The mortgage statistics present a situation that cannot but be viewed with alarm. In the state of Kansas the number of mortgages in force in 1890 was 298,880 aggregating the amount of \$243,000,000, and proving a per capita debt of \$170 or an average of \$850 for each family. We have reason to believe that conditions since 1880 have improved in Kansas, while becoming worse in other localities. In Iowa the mortgage indebtedness amounted to \$199,774,171, being a per capita debt of \$104. In Illinois the per capita mortgage debt is \$100 or \$500 for each family. These figures illustrate the situation in the center of the great agricultural regions of the west.

The aggregate for the United States June 1, 1890, shows that there were 12,690,552 families; of these 2,250,000 occupied mortgaged homes and farms, while 8,250,000 were tenants occupying hired homes, leaving the number of 2,190,152 occupying their own homes free from encumbrance. The average amount of indebtedness on each mortgage is \$1,257 and the average interest on each is \$73.50 annually. Figuring together those who are in mortgaged homes paying interest, and tenants paying rent, we have a total of 84 per cent of the families who are virtually tenants, while only 16 per cent of our people are free home owners. The mortgage indebtedness amounted in the aggregate to almost three billion of dollars, or a little over \$44.00 each for every man, woman and child in the United States. It is useless to go farther with the figures, what we have given is a fair illustration of the whole report.

Is it not humiliating that such conditions exist? A mortgaged indebtedness of double the actual amount of money in the country, even though we accept as true the treasury report of circulation which make no allowance for losses or any other cause by which the amount in actual circulation falls far below the reports. The increase in landlordism presents a dark future for a country that for a century has boasted its liberty, its free homes and free institutions. It portrays plainly the trend of events which will result in a land of slaves, the most pitiable the world has ever known, for in our history will linger the glittering promises of freedom, and in the crushed and broken body of a once hopeful, buoyant nationality will remain a slumbering spark of the spirit of liberty, subdued, conquered and repressed. A nation of crushed and bleeding hearts, of lost and buried hopes, of cruel disappointment; dismal despair.

NEW YORK AGITATED. Department Store Aggressions Alarming the General Trade Associations. New York paper: The Retail Butchers' association is the first to take decisive action against the encroachments on general trade of the department stores. The association has ordered a general boycott on the big dry goods stores.

smiles of the members of the association. Wives and daughters have been told to purchase nothing from these stores, no matter what bargains are offered. The wholesale dealers in meat have also been notified that if they continue to furnish supplies to these dry goods establishments the trade of the members of the Butchers' association will be discontinued. A member of the association said to-night nearly all of the wholesale dealers have granted the butchers' demand, and that some of the dry goods dealers are now compelled to get their meat supply from out of the city. A wholesale dealer in a certain brand of hams, he said, had been detected furnishing one of the "pirate" dry goods houses and that a boycott of that brand was ordered. The ham has had a sale in nearly every state in the Union, but when the dealer intimated that he could live without the trade of the New York butchers, the butchers' associations in other cities were notified. The result, he says, is a boycott of that particular brand wherever it has heretofore been sold. The grocers last week followed the example of the butchers. The Retail Grocers' union is one of the strongest trade organizations in the city, having an active membership of over 1,200. There are as many more retail dealers in the city who do not belong to the union, but they are almost as a unit in favor of the action taken. The grocers have notified members of their families to boycott all dry goods stores which sell groceries and have also expressed a desire to the wholesale grocers that they refuse to furnish dry goods houses with supplies. Wholesale dealers in canned goods have been notified that if they wish to retain the trade of the members of the union they will signify it by discontinuing their relations with the dry goods firms. The butchers and grocers confidently expect the aid of the liquor dealers of the city in the boycott they have started. They contend that the dry goods houses are selling liquors the same as groceries and meats.—The Age, Chicago.

### A BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

What a Great Democratic Paper Says of the Bond Swindle.

We presume that the cuckoos who, against their own convictions, may feel themselves compelled to defend Mr. Cleveland's gold bond scheme, will claim that if the scheme had been indorsed by congress, it would have resulted in a saving to the people of \$16,000,000 during the next thirty years. The answer to this is that the whole scheme, in its intention and conception, was in the nature of a blackmailing operation in the interest of the element that is growing rich out of the increased purchasing power that the single gold standard is conferring on the money they are hoarding. The representatives of the people refused to permit their constituents to be blackmailed, and that is the end of the matter so far as this congress is concerned.

The alternative proposed to congress by Mr. Cleveland may be very simply stated. In effect he said: "You gentlemen seem to be opposed to the single gold standard. Very well. If you don't accept it for at least thirty years, I propose to levy an additional tax of \$16,000,000 on the people that they would not have to pay if you would accept gold monometallism for thirty years."

That was the ultimatum, and if congress had accepted it, that body would have gone down to history as the most infamous assembly of representatives that ever pretended to represent the people. To save \$16,000,000 in the course of thirty years, the people's representatives were asked to indorse a scheme that would have tied the country to gold monometallism. The country has already lost untold billions by the operations of this system, and while \$16,000,000 might have been saved by accepting the blackmailing conditions proposed to congress, the people would have lost billions in the further shrinkage of values and prices and in the general depression of business occasioned by making gold the only unit of account and measure of value.

The Constitution regrets that there was even one Georgia congressman ready to indorse this scandalous proposition, and, at the same time, thanks heaven that there was only one. With the sole exception of Mr. Turner the representatives of the people of Georgia in congress stood by the interests of their constituents and by the principles of their party. This fact shows that all the efforts that have been made to induce Georgia's representatives to indorse the financial views of John Sherman and the republicans, have been futile.

The leaders of the two old parties seem to agree upon one thing—that is, that the last bond deal buncoed the people out of about seven or eight million dollars.

## CAPITAL'S VICTORIES.

### ARE LIKE THOSE OF PYRRHUS OF OLD.

A Few More of Them and the Whole Structure of Corporate Wealth Will Crumble to Ruins—An Encouraging Feature of the Labor Crisis.

When the great Pyrrhus went to war with the Romans he learned what real fighting was. He defeated one great army, but his own losses were so great that he exclaimed, "Another such victory and I am ruined!" The most brilliant of capital's victories nowadays are Pyrrhic ones. An economic despotism sustained by the military, which is the form of government we live under, must, in the nature of things, go the way of all other despotisms. The process is hastened by us by the seething discontent engendered by every recurring dispute of the laborer with the capitalist. Every strike that fails breeds enemies of our social system. The working classes are forced to see how little there is for them in the institutions under which we live. The clergy prosper, the military prosper, the capitalist prosper, and the toiler grows hungrier. We may call out the soldiers as numerous as we please but we cannot destroy the hatred inspired by such an act. Class hatred is the germ of social revolution and if capital and the military had united in a league for the development of class hatred they could not be accomplishing the object more effectively.

From one point of view, then, the failure of a strike is positively a good thing. This fact does not justify an inference that sympathy should not be extended to strikers. Strikes are the most encouraging symptoms of the industrial situation. To be sure, some shallow reasoners, even among the labor leaders, are contending that it is not advisable to strike, that they always fail and that they are too costly. It is a trifling odd that so many union workmen are misled by this casuistry. The strike is the instrument feared by capital. The capitalist is always contending that strikes are costly to the workingman and lose him bread, butter, and employment. How very altruistic is the capitalist! He is influenced solely by considerations for the workingman's welfare in deprecating strikes.

The great trouble with the strike is the difficulty in leading it. There can be no doubt that at some not distant day the laborers will secure a competent leader who, profiting by the experience of his predecessors, will organize a brilliantly successful strike. What the capitalists fear is a strike organized six months in advance, with preconcerted plans to prevent the transportation of scabs to the scene of hostilities. In other words, it is a principle of the art of war, that military science can only be met by military science. The strike of the near future will be organized on strictly military principles and led by a man who is capable of planning a campaign on strategical principles. The coming man will be a tactician, in short. Not that there will be pitched battles. There are the courts to deal with. The most gigantic strike could be maintained for weeks without involving any breach of the statutes. What has been said implies no reflection upon the brave, able and disinterested men who have led the strikes of the past. Theirs has been a hard lot and they will not be forgotten. But it is to be hoped that no workman will permit himself to be convinced by the capitalist that he should never go on a strike. The strike is the coming power. The Napoleon of labor may be in his cradle now.—Alexander Harvey in Twentieth Century.

### THE BOND CONSPIRACY.

Cleveland Scored by Financiers—Stetson and Syndicate.

New York papers, as every one expected, say Mr. Morgan refused to disclose who the successful subscribers to the new bond issue were or what the amount of their allotments was. The arrangements for the big "bunco" game were made secretly, and Mr. Morgan is not the man to divulge secrets. The only information Mr. Morgan would give out yesterday was the fact that the subscriptions for the new bonds amounted in all to \$750,000,000—\$200,000,000 here and \$550,000,000 in London. That is certainly an enormous subscription for a little over \$22,000,000 of bonds, and Wall street commented on it freely, taking the ground that it showed emphatically that the credit of the government was still unimpaired. As soon as the announcement was made by Mr. Morgan that the subscriptions in this country amounted to \$200,000,000 the price of the new bonds reached 120½.

The storm of indignation which is sweeping over the country on account of the miserable Cleveland-Carlisle-Morgan-Belmont-Stetson conspiracy to defraud the government out of millions is growing louder as day follows day. Persons who seldom think about financial affairs are eagerly discussing, and they now see clearly the wicked character of the bargain, warmly denouncing the inexplicable conduct of Cleveland and Carlisle.

"Is it such a small thing, Mr. Cleveland," the people say, "that you practically place over \$9,000,000 in the hands of this syndicate without offering to us, to whom this great sum belongs, some reason for doing this?"

Mr. Cleveland would probably not be much pleased if he could hear the remarks that are made about him.

"Stetson," said one man; "surely Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. Cleveland's personal friend and law partner, is in this soft thing, isn't he?"

It seems as if people will never get tired of asking why Stetson was such

a close party to the peculiar transaction. They still ask the same questions about him, and can not understand how Mr. Cleveland could have consented to his intimate friend being mixed up in the disgraceful affair. They say he must have known that there would be a great outcry when the country fully understood the nature of the transaction, and he should have avoided anything which might make people think there was something "cooked" in the deal. When there were men employed by the government to do the work, they say, he had no excuse for allowing Mr. Stetson, who is not only his law partner, but is also the legal adviser of J. Pierpont Morgan, to draw up the contract and witness the paper. They declare that they will not be satisfied until the whole business is fully explained.

### THE BOND SALE SCANDAL.

The Leading Democratic Paper of the Country Denounces It.

The folly of the new bond contract, now that its terms are published, is almost incredible.

The resources of our country are immeasurably greater than those of France or England. Yet the administration has based its bargain with the bankers upon the assumption that 3½ per cent is the lowest interest rate at which we can expect to borrow money, when French rentes and British consols are everywhere deemed desirable investments at 2½ per cent.

Our own 4 per cent bonds with twelve years to run are eagerly sought for investments at 110 and above, which would make these new bonds worth about 119. Yet the treasury has agreed to sell sixty odd millions of them at about 104.

The treasury thus consents to a bargain which puts us as a nation upon a credit basis scarcely better than that of a South American republic. It consents to pay a rate of interest which, if it were applied to British or French securities, would breed instant panic.

In addition to this the government has placed itself helplessly in the hands of this grinding syndicate for eight months to come. It has agreed that it will sell no bonds to anybody between now and next October without giving the syndicate the option of taking them.

It is a bad bargain and a foolish one from beginning to end. It throws away \$16,000,000 or more at the outset. It permanently impairs the national credit. It threatens to make further borrowing to meet the emergencies impossible upon any reasonable terms.

It is no wonder that when such a bargain was to be made the negotiation was conducted behind closed doors, and that an effort was made, even after the contract was concluded, and despite the foolish denial of Secretary Carlisle, to keep its terms secret.

The transaction was scandalous. But for the high respectability of the men engaged in it one might almost say that the government had been buncoed.—New York World.

### A Beautiful Gold Basis.

You should get Henry Clew's financial review of Feb. 3, and put in your note book. If you know how to use it, it will do lots of good. Henry is the gold-bug apostle par excellence.

"The business interests of the country have gone down to a gold basis. It is so with manufactured goods of every description. It is so with iron, steel, cotton, grain and securities."

"The business interests of the country have gone down," see? "To a gold basis," see? Now can you understand why merchants, traders, ignorant little bankers etc., are failing? Now do you know why the price of "grain and cotton" are below cost of production? He says it is the "gold basis" he advocates that reduces the price. In another place he says "the prices are forced down to buy them cheaply." Now you have been taught the law can not make the prices of wheat and cotton. He says the gold basis causes the price to fall, and a gold basis causes a law!

Can you understand? Are you deaf, dumb, blind and halt, that you fail to comprehend? In the same review he says if a silver dollar basis were foisted on the country people would cease to hoard money and prices would go up. Do you understand that, you kickers about 30 cent wheat and 4 cent cotton? Don't you know free coinage of silver would have to be gotten by law and the law in doing that raises the price of things. One thing he tells to blind you, the other is the information to the conspirators who are plucking you. Now go and vote for the gold basis parties and become a worse serf than you are, if you want to, but don't repeat like a parrot that laws don't regulate the price of everything—for it does. Wheat would bring \$2 per bushel and cotton 80 cents a pound, legal tender money, good as gold, in one year if certain financial laws were enacted. But the rich robbers, knowing your ignorance, will see to it that the men you elect will not enact any such laws. You are too ignorant to know what laws would benefit you, and never discover the cheat. Vote the old tickets just once more!—Coming Nation.

While the papers are howling about the "\$9,000,000 dollars lost" in the last bond deal—why not state the whole truth? The whole amount of the bonds is a dead loss, that must be paid in the labor and produce of the American people.

The "\$10,000,000 loss" on the last bond deal of which the republican press complains so loudly, is only one-tenth of the loss. The face of the bonds, and the interest for thirty years, is a total loss.



## Are You Sick Of Being Sick?

Then let us suggest a cure. Ten to one the trouble started with your liver. A torpid liver causes Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache and a dozen other ailments.

**DR. C. C. ROC'S**  
Liver  
Rheumatic  
and Neuralgic  
CURE

goes straight to work on the liver. It cleanses that organ; makes it active again—the acid leaves you're blood and you're cured. Testimonial below:

I cured my wife of neuralgia of seven years' standing by the use of your medicine after the best doctors in Cincinnati failed.  
B. W. PARKER,  
432 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

Ask Your Druggist or Merchant For It.  
**CULLEN & NEWMAN,**  
Sole Proprietors,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE BY—E. W. BELL & CO.

## THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, MARCH 28, 1895.

The People's party is still in the middle of the road.

There is but one silver party, and that is the People's party.

Congress has adjourned, but its evils continue to afflict the country.

The Advertiser is having night make an account of the growth of the silver party in Alabama.

Cotton in Mexico is today worth 100 centesimales, in the United States a pound is worth 4 cents.

The gold standard has reduced cotton from 19 cents to 4, and yet there are some farmers who are in favor of Cleveland and Sherman's policy.

The gold bugs are informing the South that they can't get any money until they surrender their manhood and come over to the gold standard.

Montgomery was excited a few days ago over the report that a case of small pox had developed in that city. The doctors agreed that it was probably a case of chicken pox.

The Montgomery Advertiser in speaking of the Populists of North Carolina, calls them "agricultural anarchists." Pity that what we had a few more of such agricultural anarchists.

How does the Chronicle and Sentinel stand on the gold standard? We have been trying to call them out, but they persistently stay in their shells and remain silent. Come out boys and tell the people the truth. Cotton is now 16 cents in Mexico and 4 cents in Columbia. Please tell us what is the matter.

A little cuckoo paper down in Washington county, says that the new silver party is "nothing but another farmers alliance, third party or union labor party to be used as its predecessors, as a lever power behind a blind by the Republicans to down the democracy in the south." This little cuckoo seems to be away behind the procession. He seems never to have realized the fact that democracy in the south—Cleveland democracy—is already down in the south, north, east and west about as low as it can well be without disappearing entirely.

Among our exchanges this week we find the People's Journal, published at Jacksonville, Ala., Dr. W. A. Skelton, of Jacksonville is business manager. The editorial matter is excellent, and we understand is from the pen of Mr. Frank Baltzell, of Montgomery. He is one of the ablest writers in the state, and is bold, and fearless in his advocacy of right, there are thousands of those who read his editorials in the Alliance Herald, who will be glad to know that he has again entered the field of Journalism.

## BILLION MARK PASSED.

THE LAST CONGRESS HAS SPENT \$1,015,000,000.

The Democrats in Control Have Squandered More Money than the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representative Cannon of Illinois, on behalf of the Republican minority of the House Committee on Appropriations, has prepared a summary showing the total expenditure of the Fifty-third Congress, and comparing it with the expenditure of the so-called "billion dollar Congress" in which Mr. Cannon was at the head of the Appropriation Committee. The statement was published last week as a part of the Congressional Record. It says:

The appropriations of the Fifty-third Congress, when Mr. Reed was Speaker of the House, and the President, House and Senate were Republican, were, in round numbers, \$988,000,000, while the appropriations for the Fifty-second Congress, when the House was Democratic and Mr. Crisp was Speaker, were in round numbers \$1,027,000,000, and the appropriations for this Congress, with President, House and Senate all Democratic, are in round numbers \$990,000,000. Moreover, the late sale of thirty-year four per cent United States bonds—the payment of interest upon which is permanent—swells the total of appropriations for this and the next fiscal year by \$2,900,000, making the grand total actually appropriated by this Congress in round numbers \$993,000,000. This exceeds the appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress, called by our Democratic friends "the billion dollar Congress," in round numbers by \$5,000,000.

The statement shows that public works were authorized by the Fifty-second Congress amounting to \$21,686,764, making the total of \$1,015,000,000. Mr. Cannon adds:

"I call attention to the fact that the appropriations for pensions to the defenders of the republic in war and to their widows and orphans by the Congress under Cleveland are \$2,120,616.85 less than those made by the Fifty-second Congress—the last two Congresses under Harrison. This \$2,000,000 decrease gives in figures the tangible result of an unfriendly (I will go further and say unjust) administration of the pension laws under Cleveland."

"This Congress has wholly failed to provide sufficient revenues, while it has increased appropriations. In the meantime, the administration has rejected every practical effort of the minority to assist in remedying the evils that beset the treasury. This is a government of people, through parties, and there can come no true relief in the premises until the people correct the error made in 1892, by giving the Republican party full power in 1896, thereby enabling that party to write its policy in legislation and administration."—People's party paper.

## THE GOLD STANDARD.

The fight is now on in earnest between the single gold standard, and the bimetallic standard in the United States. The great battle of the age is to be fought, and human liberty, civilization, and happiness for countless millions, hang trembling in the balance. If the gold standard wins, then the dark night of despair will set in, population will dwindle, the white wings of commerce will no longer fan the breeze, the artist will cease to chisel beauty out of the rough marble, freedoms torch will no longer light up the pathway of civilization and refinement. Labor will be chained with the shackles of slavery, the savage of the dark ages will again plant his banner amid the ruins of our fair land, and the waves of human thought will surge in vain against the bars of serfdom. But on the other hand, if bimetalism wins, it will bring with it rising prices, and the sunshine of prosperity will again dispel the gloom, and light up the pathway of the car of progress. The gaunt wolf of starvation will no longer stare into desolated homes, but the Goddess of plenty will kiss back the roses of health to the pale cheeks of want, and from the rock bound coasts of Maine to the placid waters of the Pacific, peace, happiness and contentment will reign.

## PRESS OPINIONS.

### CAPITAL TIMID.

Louisville Courier-Journal.  
We recently printed a letter from a Chicago capitalist declining to advance a loan of \$50,000 to citizens of Louisville on the ground that "lenders are prejudiced against Kentucky," being "averse to making loans in any state where there seems to be a strong public sentiment in favor of free coinage of silver," and adding that his information was that "both political parties in Kentucky are practically unsound on the money question. This has provoked considerable comment from free silver contemporaries, who jeer at the idea that Kentucky's views on free coinage can affect her credit, as she cannot pass a free silver law. While capital is begging safe investment at low rates of interest, it is beginning to hold aloof from Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. The reason it gives is the free silver sentiment in these states. If that is not the real reason nobody has furnished it."

### STANDARD MONEY.

Indianapolis Sentinel.  
This country was put upon a gold standard by law in 1873 and has been on a gold standard ever since. It cannot by any possible legislation go to a gold standard any more than it now is and has been since 1873. The only change it can make is to go to a silver standard or to a bimetallic standard. There is no possible half-way business about a standard. It is absolute. The Standard is the money by which all other money is measured and in which all other money is ultimately redeemable. A second principle is that the demonization of silver consisted in taking away its quality of being standard money. It makes no difference, as to demonization, how much of it is coined or to what extent it is a legal tender, or whether it is used to redeem paper money, or whether it is forced into circulation, or any of the other things that silver monometallists have been getting excited about. As soon as it ceased to be standard money it was demonized, and it cannot possibly be remonetized until it is again made standard money. Anything less than that is mere child's play, and has no effect whatever on the actual evils of gold monometallism. Until silver is made standard money it remains token money, just like our nickel and copper coins. The only reason that it circulates on an equal value with gold is because the government maintains the party, or, in other words, constantly redeems it in gold.

### THE CALL TO ARMS.

The Montgomery Advertiser of Sunday last published a special from Athens which caused the old lady to give several grunts. Sixty one of the prominent citizens of Limestone county, among whom we notice the names of Hon. Hector D. Lane, commissioner of Agriculture, and Hon. Luke Pryor, Ex-United States Senator, united in a call upon all men of that county, of whatever political persuasion, to meet at the court house April 6th 1895, to organize a silver club.

The call is a straw which shows that the thinking men of Alabama have cut loose from Cleveland democracy and hereafter will vote against the "common enemy of their rights, their prosperity and their liberty and drive from power the merciless avaricious and despot hordes that now prostitute the government to their foul purposes." To all of which the Advocate will lend a helping hand.

### Goosetown Locals.

[Received too late for last week.]

Health of community good.

We had a fine singing at Union church last Sunday evening.

Mr. J. O. Moore, of Sterrett, was in our community last Sunday.

T. J. Merrett and A. B. Gardner, of Harpersville, visited relatives here last Sunday.

Mr. Charlie Adams, who has been over at Bessemer for some time, returned home last week.

Mrs. G. W. Mooney, who has been quite sick for several weeks, we are glad learn is improving.

Mr. P. J. Henderson and family, of Yellow Leaf, visited relatives and friends in this community last Sunday.

Success to the Advocate. X.

## "SOUND MONEY."

From the People's Tribune.  
The prevalent and ever intensifying depression of industries under the "sound money" policy justifies every inquirer to put the facts of the situation to the test. Below the Tribune presents the dead-parallel column, displaying the actual results of a reasonably sufficient currency and one always contracting:

ACCOUNT WITH ONE BALE.		1873.	1895.
By one bale bottom.	.....	\$75.00	\$24.00
To one barrel flour.	.....	8.00	\$3.40
"bolt domestics.	.....	2.40	1.50
"1 keg nails.	.....	4.50	1.85
"1 pair shoes.	.....	3.50	2.00
"1 suit clothes.	.....	10.00	6.50
"1 dress pattern.	.....	9.00	3.50
"garden seeds.	.....	2.50	3.50
		\$36.90	\$51.25

Balance..... \$38.10 \$3.75  
Here we find that in 1873 a bale of cotton paid the above bill at then prevailing prices and left a surplus of \$38.10; in 1895 the bale pays the same bill at present prices and the farmer is happy to carry home \$3.75!

What was the relation of \$38.10 to other property in 1873 when cotton was 15 cents? What is the relation of \$3.75 to other property now? In the former period the first named surplus on sales of one bale of cotton over the bill rendered would have been able to take a man 762 miles by rail; now he can travel 125 miles for the surplus on his one bale; then he could have paid for 3,000 feet of lumber with his surplus; now he can not pay for more than 100 feet with his surplus.

There is this other great and vital difference in the two periods, estimated upon a commercial basis, to wit: In January, 1873, money was active and safe on the market, and the volume of the currency was in circulation; now money is not on the general market at all, few can borrow at any rate, and the volume of currency is stagnant and locked in the banks for safety.

So much for the bankers' argument that these blessed times of low prices secure plenty for all! The Hindoo peon, toiling under the bayonet of the British guard, has "plenty," but what is plenty in his case? Only three to fifteen cents for a day's work; only thin soup and gruel for diet, and a pair of coarse cotton trousers for raiment. The diet, the raiment and the wages move apace. The banker's money buys more of the product of labor as money becomes scarce and laborers multiply in the field.

## NEWSPAPER LAWS.

The following are laws laid down by the United States government for the protection of newspapers:

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals form the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they settle their bills and order them discontinued.

If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the subscriber will be responsible until express notice, with payment of arrears, is sent to the publisher.

Publishers of newspapers can, under the law, arrest any man who takes a newspaper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law it is a dangerous trick for a man to allow his subscription account to run on from six months to a year and a half unpaid, and then tell the postmaster to mark it "refused," or to send the editor a postal card to "discontinue the paper."

## Final Settlement.

State of Alabama v. Probate Court of Shelby County, said county.

Howell Sammons deceased, Estate of. This day came A. J. Sammons, administrator, de bonis non of said Estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered that the 28th day of January 1895 be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN S. LEEFER,  
Judge of Probate.

The above settlement has been postponed until March 11th, 1895.

The above settlement has been postponed until April 8th 1895.

If you want the news subscribe for the Advocate, only one dollar a year.

## VICTOR ATHLETIC GOODS

are the product of skilled workmen, and rank with Victor Bicycles in quality. We make the best baseballs, baseball bats, baseball gloves and mitts, tennis rackets, tennis balls, tennis nets, racket presses, racket cases, boxing gloves, footballs, football suits, football and gymnasium shoes, gymnasium supplies, sweaters, etc. We guarantee better goods for less money than asked by other manufacturers. If your local dealer does not keep Victor Athletic Goods, write for our illustrated catalogue.

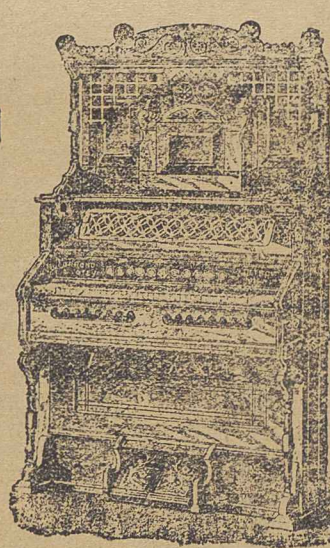
## OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DENVER. DETROIT.  
SAN FRANCISCO. PACIFIC COAST. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

## DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.



Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

**E. E. FORBES,**  
Anniston, Ala.,

King of all Bicycles. *The Monarch* Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted.

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

**Monarch Cycle Company,**  
Retail Salesroom, 230 Wabash Ave., Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

**LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH** WRITE FOR PRICES and CATALOGUE

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

**Parry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.**

## THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—

**The Advocate Publishing Co.,**

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

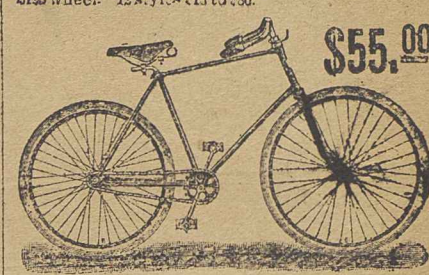
## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar a Year. Six Months. 50c. Three Months, 25c.

The publishers of the Advocate have made arrangements by which they can furnish

The People's Advocate and Constitution, both for \$1.50

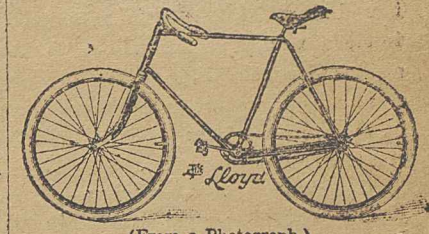
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**ACME ROADSTER \$55**  
Guarantee same as agents sell for \$75 to \$90.  
**ACME ROAD RACER, 25 lbs. \$50.**  
**WOOD-RIMS.**

Perfect lines, perfect steering, perfect adjustment. Guaranteed same as agents sell for \$100 and \$125. Written warranty with every machine. Every thing you buy a bicycle through an agent you pay \$100 more than our wholesale price for same quality. If you want a bicycle at a low price, write to our agents and dealers and we will send you the best and buy from us direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.

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Take the agency for our high grade Safety Bicycles. Our agents are all making money; why can't you? Write to us at once for catalogue, prices and territory desired. It will pay you.

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(INCORPORATED.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CENTRAL R. R. OF GEORGIA.

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Tickets at reduced rates between

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Saturday, good returning till Monday noon.

If you are going to New York, Boston Philadelphia or Baltimore on business or pleasure you save sleeping car fares, and the expense of meals enroute by going via Central R.R., Savannah, and thence by Steamers, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of an Ocean Voyage.

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## THE BEST WAY

—TO THE—

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

NORTH AND NORTHWEST

—IS VIA THE—

**L. & N.**

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.)

**THE THROUGH CARS**

Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH

MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,

Connecting for all points in

**TEXAS AND THE WEST,**

Also running through to

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Connecting for all points in the

**NORTH AND NORTHWEST.**

Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or

C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.,



**A FEARFUL COUGH**  
Speedily Cured by  
**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**



"My wife was suffering from a fearful cough, which the best medical skill procurable was unable to relieve. We did not expect that she could long survive, but Mr. H. Y. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to be stopping with us over night, and having a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with him, induced my wife to try this remedy. The result was so beneficial, that she kept on taking it, till she was cured. She is now enjoying excellent health, and weighs 100 pounds."—R. S. HUNTER, 1835, Saussey, Ga.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**  
Received Highest Award  
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

**THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.**  
Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, MARCH 28, 1895.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
One copy one year, \$1.00  
One copy six months, .50  
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

**TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.**

Dr. W. W. Corley, of Talladega, is in the city.

J. D. Hardy, of Calera, was in the city Tuesday.

W. H. Kidd, of Vincent, was in the city today.

Bob Bowden, of Calera, was in the city Tuesday.

Frank Nelson, of Anniston, was in the city yesterday.

Solicitor Frank Wilson arrived in the city yesterday.

Will Seale, of Childersburg, was in the city Wednesday.

Gordon DuBose spent Sunday and Monday in Atlanta.

Amos Daniels, of Wilsonville, was in the city Monday.

Maj. John W. Pitts, of Creswell, was in the city this week.

W. B. Hubbard, of Harpersville, spent Wednesday in the city.

Supt. T. A. Huston, of Wilsonville, was in the city yesterday.

J. P. Pearson, of Bridgeport, was in the city this week as a grand juror.

Jim Seale, of Childersburg, spent a short while in the city last Sunday.

H. C. DuBose, spent a short while at Shelby last Sunday evening as usual.

C. A. Glaze, of Creswell, is in the city this week in attendance upon court.

Misses Pearl Norris and Lena Hendrick, spent Sunday at Shelby Springs.

W. E. Merrell, of Shelby, was in the city this week in attendance on court.

Circuit court convened at 12 o'clock Monday, Judge R. W. Cobb presiding.

Mr. Jack Barnett has moved into the Cromwell residence on depot street.

W. J. Sewell, of Sterrett, spent Monday in the city and gave us a pleasant call.

W. W. Walls, representing the Singer Machine company, was in the city Monday.

We have several communications crowded out this week, but will appear next week.

Rev. T. K. Roberts and Miss Elva Greek, spent Sunday with friends at Shelby Springs.

Mrs. Henry Wilson, after spending some time with relatives in Mobile, returned home Tuesday.

Henry Fallon, accompanied by Misses Nellie Parker and Ethel Greek, spent Sunday at Vincent.

Miss Addie Cromwell, after an extended visit to relatives at Mableville, returned home last Sunday.

W. C. Gilbert, of Quitto, has been in the city this week in attendance upon court as a member of the grand jury.

"Success is the reward of merit" not of assumption. Popular appreciation is what tells in the long run. For fifty years, people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and to-day it is the blood-purifier most in favor with the public. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures.

Mrs. M. C. Warner, after spending some time with relatives in the city, returned to her home in Selma last Sunday.

The Advocate is greatly in need of money, and we hope our friends will come to our rescue and pay up their subscription.

Miss Alice, Merrett, Jasper and Vergie Cromwell, left last Thursday for Ardmore, Indian Territory, their future home.

Mrs. B. F. Oglesby, who has been visiting relatives in the city for some time, returned to her home at Centerville last Friday.

Gov. Oates appointed Ex-Gov. R. W. Cobb to preside during the present term of Shelby's Circuit court, which lasts three weeks.

We notice quite a number of our friends in attendance on court. We hope they will remember us with a silver dollar before they return home.

N. B. Feazin, of Birmingham, W. R. Oliver, of Calera, W. S. Cary and E. S. Lyman, of Montevallo, are in attendance on the circuit court.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph Gallery.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

We are requested to state there will be a pound party given on next Friday night, March 29th for the benefit of Rev. T. M. Wilson. Let all attend and contribute both to his and their own enjoyment.

I will be in Columbiana about the 20th of March, to remain one week only. Fully prepared to do all kinds of dental work and extract teeth without pain. Prices reduced to suit the hard times. Respectfully, W. W. Corley.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid, which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature in youth and health, as modern chemistry can produce.

**MARRIED**—At the residence of the brides father on last Sunday the 24th inst. Mr. James Morrow and Miss Ida Jones. The Advocate extends congratulations to the happy couple and wishes for them joyous and happy voyage over the sea of life.

**Judge Box Dead.**

Hon. Leroy F. Box, Judge of this the 7th Judicial Circuit, died at Edwardsville, Cleburne county on last Tuesday morning. He was taken sick while holding court at Edwardsville, and gradually grew worse until the end came. He had been upon the Bench for a number of years, and was regarded by the profession as one of the fairest and most impartial Judges in the state. He was uniformly kind and courteous in his dealings with those who had business in his court.

**Hymeneal.**

On last Sunday the 24th inst., Mr. M. J. Dorwin led to Hymens altar Miss Mollie Bentley, of Lewis, Rev. J. C. Lyon officiating. Mr. Dorwin is foreman in the Chronicle office, and by his industry and perseverance, and gentlemanly conduct has won the esteem and confidence of the people of Columbiana, who extend to him hearty congratulations on his good fortune in winning the heart and hand of his fair bride, who is hence forth to be his help meet through life.

**Columbiana Literary Society.**

The Columbiana Literary Society met on last Friday evening, March 22nd 1895, at the residence of Dr. J. H. Williams. There was quite a large crowd present, and the program which had been well arranged and prepared, was executed to honor of all participants. After the business and literary exercises were completed, the society was honored by short talks from W. B. Brown, W. B. Greek, J. T. Leeper and H. E. Reynolds, all of which were very entertaining and full of praise for the noble work our society is accomplishing.

After an hour of pleasant inter-courses the society adjourned to meet again on April 12th at the residence of E. B. Nelson.

J. S. LEEPER, JR.,  
Cor. Sec'y.

**Creswell Items.**

It seems that spring has come at last.

Corn planting has commenced in earnest.

Rev. Frank Mullin filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church last Sunday.

Miss Ethel Kidd, of Vincent, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in our village.

Col. John A. Logan, the model farmer of this section, has been sick for several days, but is improving.

Our genial friend, John E. Moore, was absent Saturday attending court at Harpersville. We miss you John, especially on Saturday.

A sabbath school will be organized at the Baptist church next Sunday, for the summer months. Come out everybody and bring out all the children.

**Four Mile Breeze.**

Local items scarce.

Health of community good.

F. M. McEwen visited Talladega last week.

C. C. Seale and wife spent Sunday at Lewis.

D. G. Baker and wife spent Sunday at Lewis.

We have had fine weather for the last few days.

Byron Lindsey of Talladega spent Sunday with his best girl.

W. S. McEwen went to Yellow Leaf last Sunday it is said, dear hunting.

Robert McEwen the prodigal son of F. M. McEwen after and extended tour through the west and north west has returned home.

March 25th and no corn planted yet but if the weather continues good there will be lots of crops hopped this week.

**Ret.**

**Cobb Hints.**

Local items scarce.

Some of our boys went to the debate at Union Saturday night.

Mr. J. W. Dunsons little boy has been quite sick with pneumonia.

Mr. Downs was in this community a few days ago looking for seed corn.

Mr. Will Goodwin, of Sterrett was in our community Saturday on business.

Mr. J. W. Moore and Lewis Gardner visited Wilsonville one day last week on business.

Mr. Tom Merrett and Albert Gardner of Creswell was in our community last Sunday.

Mr. Farr and family of Woodward, visited his father's family a few days ago in this community.

Mr. Jack Shaw of beat 8 was in our community last week, come again Jack, we will be glad to see you.

our farmers are still behind with their work.

**Gr.**

**Summer Hill, Talk.**

Health very good.

Weather fine for plowing.

Mr. Ben Gunn was in the settlement Sunday.

Our farmers are badly behind with their work.

Miss Jane Ray returned home Sunday from an extended visit to Curries station.

Mark Jones and wife visited their brother James Lyons in beat 9 the first of the week.

**Clod Hopper.**

**County Alliance.**

The Shelby county Alliance will be held at Kendricks school house Friday April 19th, at 10 a. m. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

Hon. S. M. Adams and Hon. T. D. Parsons are expected to meet with us.

JOHN P. PEARSON,  
President S. C. F. A.

**Election Notice.**

There will be an election held in Columbiana, Ala., on Monday the 1st day of April 1895, for the election of Mayor and five Councilmen for the City of Columbiana, Ala., under an act of the Legislature entitled an act to incorporate the town of Columbiana. All qualified voters living in two and a half miles of the court house in Columbiana are entitled to vote.

J. S. LEEPER,  
Judge of Probate.

February 27th, 1895.

**Lynch Dots.**

Wm. H. Martin is on the sick list.

L. C. Carter had a log rolling on the 21st.

Miss Alice Payne is visiting in the city this week.

Holcomb & Pratt's saw mill will soon be in operation.

Mr. C. B. filled his regular appointment on last 3rd Sunday.

The ball at Mr. James Bentleys was a success last Friday night.

Miss Mary Lynch has returned from a pleasant visit to Columbiana.

We are glad to welcome Bro. H. M. Milstead with us once a month.

Sam C. said he had been in favor of the laws of the land, but hereafter he would endorse the lynch law.

James Morrow passed through Lynch last week, look out we are going to get some cake.

We learn that Bro. James Davis will preach at Mr. David Fosters on the fifth Sunday, come out and hear an able sermon.

A certain young man of this city went to see his best girl last week, not knowing the moon did not shine, he decided to spend the night, we will advise him to get an almanac for reference.

Success to the Advocate and its many readers.

**BACHELOR.**

**County Court.**

Notice is hereby given that the terms of the county court of Shelby county Alabama as provided for by a recent act of the legislature will be held as follows:

The first term will commence on the 4th Monday in February and continue one week.

The second term will commence on the 4th Monday in May and continue two weeks.

The third term will commence the 4th Monday in August and continue one week.

The fourth term will commence on the 4th Monday in November and continue two weeks.

All persons interested will take due notice hereof and be governed accordingly.

Columbiana, Ala., March 25th 1895.  
J. S. LEEPER,  
Judge of county court.

**COUNTY CANVASSERS WANTED**

For the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. No experience or capital needed.

We want a live, intelligent worker in every County of the Southern States to canvass for the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. Ladies as well as men. No experience or capital needed. If you take only two orders a day you will clear \$100 per month; but it is easy to average five or more orders daily. Our special new plans enable our agents to take an order from nearly every person canvassed. The business is exceedingly popular, and the work light. Anybody can do it. Write for particulars to canvassing department Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.

**MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.**

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too. Such as a Conover, Everett, Harv and or Kingsbury piano; a Chicago, Cottage or Farrard & Votey organ. Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins, and other small instruments, showing reduced prices, will be sent on request.

Also, Bicycles and Typewriters. Sewing Machines from \$15 up. Catalogue and prices sent free. Write for them, I can save you money.

Special inducements offered to farmers.

**E. E. FORBES,**  
ANNISTON, ALA.

**50 cents a year,**  
for a limited number is the price of the


**National Watchman,**  
The Leading Reform Journal,  
Published at the National Capital.

It is a neatly-printed sixteen-page journal, and should be read by every reformer.

Sample Copies Sent on Application.

**NATIONAL WATCHMAN,**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER**  
"Pure," "Wholesome," "Has no superior." Sample 10c.



Ask your grocer for it.

Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Cincinnati, Ind.

**Waverley Bicycles.**

**Are the Highest of All High Grades**

Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American cyclists who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

Richmond, Va., Oct. 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—The Waverley Scorchers and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheels by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$35? We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have faith in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all Waverleys we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a right good number), we have never had a single frame nor tire broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly,  
WALTER C. MERCER & CO.

**GOOD AGENT WANTED**

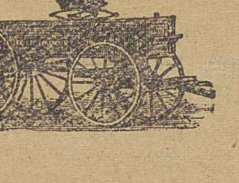
In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "J. O." Free by mail.

**INDIANA BICYCLE CO.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

**IT IS A FACT THAT**

**OLD HICKORY WAGONS**

**RUN LIGHT LAST WELL CARRY THE LOAD**



**All Styles and Sizes**

**P. H. EARLE & CO.,**  
1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

**SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA**

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business: 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flowers); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address **T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.**

**ELKHART HORSE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.**

No. 1. Farm Harness. Have sold to consumers for 20 years. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$24.50

No. 41. Wagon. \$42.50

Wholesale Prices. Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sold for \$50 to \$60. Supt. \$70 to \$100, same as sold for \$100 to \$120. Top Wagons at \$24.50 to \$30. Phaetons at \$75 to \$100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagon, Delivery Wagon and Road Cart.

OUR HARNESS are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single \$6 to \$8. Double \$8 to \$10. Guaranteed same as sold for \$8 to \$10. Riding Saddles and City Saddle, 5 per cent. off for cash with order. 8-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address **W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

**THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED**

**—THAT—**

**I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR**  
MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

**—A Saw Mill—**

And I am prepared to furnish UNRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

**LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED**

At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

**T. B. HOLCOMBE**

**AMERICAN SIX DOLLAR TYPEWRITER**

It is just the thing for business and professional men who have a few letters to write and want those letters to look well. Durable and long-lasting, precisely, find it very handy. Children and quiet learners learn to write on it.

It will do just as good work as the \$1000 machines. Of course it is not quite as fast. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated.

We'll send you a letter written on it—along with a good circular—if you'll send us your address.

**65 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK**

**Andrews School Furnishing Company**

**Southern Railway Co.**  
WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE  
In effect Nov. 18th 1894.

**North Bound.**

Leave Meridian. 4:45 a. m.  
" York. 5:57 a. m.  
" Demopolis. 7:02 a. m.  
" Uniontown. 7:48 a. m.  
" Marion June. 8:30 a. m.  
Arrive Selma. 9:00 a. m.  
Leave " Calera. 9:15 a. m.  
" Talladega. 9:30 a. m.  
" Anniston. 8:15 a. m.  
" Jacksonville. 8:55 a. m.  
" Piedmont. 9:35 a. m.  
Arrive Rome. 11:55 a. m.  
Leave Rome. 12:00 p. m.  
Arrive Ooltawah June. 12:15 p. m.  
" Chattanooga. 12:30 p. m.  
Leave Chattanooga. 5:45 p. m.  
" Ooltawah Junct. 6:32 p. m.  
Arrive Cleveland. 7:00 p. m.  
" Knoxville. 10:00 p. m.  
" Bristol. 4:50 a. m.

**South Bound.**

Leave Bristol. 11:30 p. m.  
" Knoxville. 7:45 a. m.  
" Cleveland. 10:30 a. m.  
Arrive Ooltawah June. 11:03 a. m.  
Leave Chattanooga. 8:15 a. m.  
" Ooltawah Junct. 8:55 a. m.  
Arrive Rome. 10:46 a. m.  
Leave Rome. 4:00 p. m. 10:55 a. m.  
Ar. Piedmont. 6:22 p. m. 12:10 p. m.  
" Jacksonville. 7:03 p. m. 12:45 p. m.  
" Anniston. 7:45 p. m. 1:10 p. m.  
" Talladega. 2:18 p. m.  
" Calera. 3:50 p. m.  
" Selma. 6:00 p. m.  
Leave Selma. 6:15 p. m.  
Ar. Marion June. 6:46 p. m.  
" Uniontown. 7:22 p. m.  
" Demopolis. 8:07 p. m.  
" York. 9:09 p. m.  
" Meridian. 10:20 p. m.

For any information as to routes, rates and schedule apply to any Agent of the Company of the undersigned.

C. A. Benscoter, A. G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn., L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala., C. H. Hudson, Gen. Man'gr, Knoxville, Tenn., W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

**25 Cents.**

The Guardian Angle, the sensational cartoon Populist paper, of Washington, D. C., is an 8 page, 6 column, stem-winder, brass-lined and copper-bottomed and only 25 cents a year (in clubs). Send for it, or send 2 cent stamp for a sample copy, or send us list of names and get a free sample copy, 24 copies, 25 cents.

Guardian Angle, Washington D. C.

**NEW HOME**

Do not let a sewing machine pass you by. It is the BEST. There is nothing JUST AS GOOD. from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

We make a large variety of these cheap machines for those who can not afford to buy the best. They are not so finely finished or carefully made as the NEW HOME.

**NEW HOME**

but we GUARANTEE EVERY ONE, and deliver it in good time. We have agents in nearly every town where you can get instructions, models or repairs. Write for Our New Price List.

We want your order. If not for the best, for our best. And if prices, liberal terms and square dealing. We will DELIVER a machine at your home, for examination, before purchasing, and we will have it delivered at once. New Price List free.

**THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,**  
Worcester, Mass., 23 Union Square, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co. Birmingham, Ala.

Of the many Populist exchanges coming to our office, none spends so much money to get the suppressed Washington news before its readers as the Nonconformist. Yes, suppressed news. What the plutocratic papers have been careful to keep their readers from finding out, the two tireless correspondents of the Nonconformist have dug up and sent to the paper, for the benefit of its thousands of readers. Many a secret has thus leaked out that the plutocracy never meant the common workaday people should know. We have made special arrangements whereby we can send the Nonconformist and the Advocate from now until January the 1st, for \$1.00.



